FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VIII No 103 27 May 1980

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FIRST TEACHERS CONGRESS COMMENCES 24 MAY

Karmal Address

LL2505O4 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 May 80

[Address by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan opening the "First Teachers Congress" of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at Arg Palace in Kabul on 24 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of the Almighty God. Toiling teachers of the country, friends and comrades, respected guests: First, allow me to present my respects and thanks to all the teachers who (?taught me) from first grade up to the faculty of law and political science at Kabul University and then in the military reserves. Allow me to pay my deep respect and thanks to those teachers who have become martyrs of the liberating revolution of the people of Afghanistan, the Sawr Revolution, or who at this very moment, despite the terror and savagery of the alien following killers of people, the exported (?highway robbers) from outside the country, are bravely and courageously stationed in the fortresses of resistance.

Allow me to pay my respects and thanks to all the teachers who, with honor and conscience, are taking part in the sacred duty of education and the training of the sons of our country, Afghanistan, our fatherland, our motherland. I hope the Almighty God will show the proper path to those minority numbers of so-called teachers who, under the honorable name of teacher, provoke our innocent and noble sons in accordance with the wishes of the enemies of Afghanistan.

Let me announce once more that no world power--whether it be the world-devouring imperialism of the United States, Chinese conspiratorial chauvinism, Israeli Zionism, the reactionary (?factors) of dollars, the reaction of the region or the eternal antirevolutionary elements--will ever, ever succeed in implementing its mean designs against the free and independent people of Afghanistan. [applause]

They will not succeed against the iron determination and invincible will of the present revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the peace-loving and brave people of Afghanistan in taking shameless decisions about the future of the people of Afghanistan.

Let me explain loudly that those nameless and stateless people and the hired servants of foreigners--who for years have been the servants and agents of imperialism or have given obedience to foreign countries and, acting according to the instructions of imperialism and American dollars, have spoken against Afghanistan and without (?responsibility) have accepted such orders without thinking about their consequences or realizing that their dangerous consequences will rebound on themselves--have never, never been nor can they be the representatives of free and independent Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan denounce them as fugitives and will never recognize them as their compatriots. [applause]

Let me say from this glorious plenum, the congress of the teachers of Afghanistan, that the heroic, revolutionary and real Islamic nations such as Libya, Syria, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO of the heroic people of Palestine, other progressive Islamic nations and millions of progressive and revolutionary Muslims throughout the world, who in the so-called Islamic Conference of Islamabad stood against the enemies of Islamic Afghanistan and the enemies of the people of Arab Palestine, that is, imperialism, Zionism, and their following regimes--I want to thank them sincerely and express my gratitude to them. [applause]

Toiling teachers of the country, friends, comrades and esteemed guests, some time ago our country, the free and brave people of Afghanistan, celebrated the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution. The warm and enthusiastic celebration of the day, which was held in the capital, in provincial centers and subdistricts all over the country, was truly expressive of the unity of our people with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, Revolutionary Council and the Government of DRA, in the building of a new society of social justice in this historic land of ours [words indistinct]. Despite all the difficulties and mistakes (?along the way), many projects have been implemented, as well as important changes reflecting social, economic and political progress, which is the answer to the centuries-old hopes of the toiling and courageous people of Afghanistan. In particular, it should be pointed out that all these progressive changes have taken place with the active support of the millions of the toiling masses and the patriots of the country and are in complete accord with the (?teaching) of the sacred religion of Islam and with the religious and national traditions of all the tribes and nationalities of our country.

We were faced, however, with the mad reaction of the exploited and oppressive classes and strata and a number of traitors to the homeland, traitors to the people and revolution, who found their collaborators and guardians in certain foreign countries. Also, the shameless continuous propaganda and poisonous lies against the Sawr Revolution and the PDPA, this party of our heroes and martyrs, is still continuing. The enemies of the revolution are embarking on every kind of antihuman, anti-Islamic and antinational action and in these sinister activities they satanically trade on the name of the holy Koran, on the sacred saying of "God is great" and on the sacred name of Islam. Can we call Islamic those who cover their black and (?dirty) hands with the blood of our innocent children, relentlessly kill our noble teachers and destroy our schools, which are the product of the toil of our people? No, never. They are not Muslims, they are killers of people and the servants of reaction, imperialism, chauvinism and the arbitrary Zionists of our society. In particular, the criminal activities of the Hafizollah Amin, who at the time of the implementation of the most important social changes such as the land reform and the elimination of illiteracy, used unsuitable methods and deviated from the laws of revolution and violated the traditions, honor and beliefs of our noble people. Instead of a democratic regime, a humane regime, it brought a regime of terrorism, atrocities and suffocation and dealt a crushing blow to our revolution.

Esteemed audience, as you have seen, the efforts of our party and government are aimed at the spread of democracy, at bringing order to the situation in the country and at the settlement of issues through peaceful and brotherly means. This is to the advantage of our people and is related to the development of national unity. It is for the purpose of eliminating economic backwardness and enhancing the living standards of all the people of the nationalities and tribes of our dear country and for the comfort of every family of dear Afghanistan. At the moment, however, our people's implementation of their peaceful plans faces shameless interference, including armed interferences by the imperialist and reactionary forces in their internal affairs. The DRA Government has many times made peace-seeking initiatives and recently issued a statement expressing its efforts concerning the solution of political issues. The aim is the complete and guaranteed cessation of aggressive activities against Afghanistan and the cessation of all subversion and other types of foreign interference in its internal affairs.

The people of Afghanistan want to construct their new life in the conditions of peace. They want the development of friendly relations and cooperation with all neighbors, Islamic countries and all other states. And we declare that the people of Afghanistan, with (?trust) in the heroic armed forces of the DRA and with the selfless and great assistance of its great friend, the USSR, other socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world, are determined to defend the independence and freedom of their country until the end of their souls. [applause]

Friends and comrades, the fact that we are here with you and are seeking new ways to develop a new education, a democratic, national and progressive education, and are truly looking to the glorious future of our country demonstrates our good intentions and the unity of our party and the schools.

Esteemed audience, the congratulations of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government, which will be read in this congress, is the expression of our sympathies, determination and enthusiasm to the national and progressive development of the education and training in the country, of our respect, feeling and appreciation of the selfless toils of you noble teachers of the country.

I, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government, with extreme pleasure, express my appreciation and sincere congratulations, with humility and modesty, as a student of my great teachers, to you, the representatives of the congress of the teachers of the country. And I present my deepest thanks for your heavy and difficult, but extremely important duty. [applause]

A (?proverb) of our people says: If the aim of life is one year, it is better to grow rice; if the aim is 10 years, it is better to plant trees, but if the aim is a life of comfort, peace, prosperity and happiness then train, train and train more, and bring up more and more children. [applause]

What do we want? We are resolutely and invincibly determined and [passage indistinct] of ours is the creation of a prosperous society in our dear homeland, Afghanistan--the education and training of the new [word indistinct] future is our sacred, high and major duty. [passage indistinct]

Note that despite the difficulties, the agent of which is imperialism and reaction, in just the current year the number of pupils in the primary classes has doubled compared to before the revolution. In the present conditions, our sacred duty is to take serious and necessary measures for the realization of this achievement of the revolution.

There is a proverb which says: The (?product) of a human rests on three things: one is the building of a house, the other is the planting of a tree and the third one is the (?bringing up) of a child. We will let the construction of a house, working places, industries, cities and [word indistinct] on the shoulders of the epoch-making and revolutionary working class. Agriculture, greenery and the farming of our homeland--on the shoulders of our toiling and noble peasant class.

But a very important duty (?of our) motherland and fatherland--the expression of which is the DRA Government and the leadership of the PDPA, which in a broad national front of the fatherland, fulfill their great and historic, revolutionary and national duties--is the training of the children of our historic fatherland, which we put on your shoulders, the shoulders of you teachers.

If the teachers fulfill their training duties effectively, our children, our sons will never be abused by our enemies; they will not be abused by the enemies of our people, our homeland, revolution and government. Of course, by government (we mean) that government which is at the service of the people, a progressive, democratic and revolutionary government. I do not mean blood-thirsty governments, oppressive governments, despotic governments and governments at the service of imperialism and international reaction, headed by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the hegemonist and aggressive chauvisnism of China. Now it is the duty of our teachers [words indistinct] and shall try not to let our children and youth, even for a moment, become the prey of poisonous and slanderous propaganda and to deviate to the opposite side, even (their) families, mothers and fathers, [words indistinct].

Those so-called teachers who embark on the poisonous slanderous and relentless propaganda amongst pupils, have succeeded in their provocative activities up to an extent. Of course, there success (?is) temporary, as a result of which provocatory, antirevolutionary, antinational demonstrations were staged by a minority a few days ago in the interest of our foreign enemies, the enemies of national revolution, of the enemies of the honor of Afghanistan, of the enemies of peaceful conditions, of the enemies of the [word indistinct] of the prosperity of the people of Afghanistan.

Friends and comrades, the First Afghan Teachers Congress is commencing its work, and this work requires your indefatigable activity during these few days. The PDPA Central Committee is fully confident that your congress will be a very great and important step towards the future development of the education and training in our country. I wish great success to you esteemed representatives of the congress and all teachers of Afghanistan in the realization of your proud duties, which are the education and training of our children, our youths, and the (?national human) of the future of our country. [applause]

Liberating army of the noble and patriotic teachers of the DRA, let the enemies of the Muslim, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan--in the time of their latest agony of death, while they are (?waiting for their death) and are breathing their last (?destructive) breaths, against the successful Sawr Revolution and against its new stage--embark on every treacherous and inhuman act against the revolution of great, free, toiling and independent people of our common homeland, dear Afghanistan. You, without fear, courageously and bravely, go forward. The law of time, the order of time, right and justice are on your side. [applause] At this moment the flag of our successful heroism is flying high in the world.

Forward towards the heroic generation and the future builders of our dear homeland, Afghanistan. [applause]

Central Committee Message

LD242311 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] welcomed the audience of the inauguration ceremony of the First Teachers Congress of the country. He also introduced the delegations of the friendly countries. Babrak Karmal gave a speech, and at the end of the ceremony he received a group of children wearing national attire. Representatives of many groups participated.

The message of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the DRA addressed to the First Teachers Congress of the DRA was read out by Dr Saleh Mohammed Ziray, secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, member of the Politburo and member of the Revolutionary Council, during the ceremony. The text is as follows:

Message of the Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, and Council of Ministers, addressed to the country's First Teachers Congress:

Gentlemen and comrades: The Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of DRA, presents their cordial congratulations on the occasion of the First Teachers Congress of Afghanistan, to you and through you to all the workers of education.

Today in Kabul city the most able representatives of teachers of this country have gathered in order to investigate scientifically and precisely the revolutionary duties of the party in the field of basically changing the present educational system and expanding the campaign against illiteracy. Earlier the educational system was at the service of the rich, and millions of other toiling people had no access to it. The glorious Sawr Revolution uprooted the feudal rule and eliminated their material and moral privileges and provided the conditions for the vast masses of the people to have access to the country's resources and capital and to develop the constructive activities of the workers and peasants. Necessary measures were taken about the employment of those graduates of schools and colleges who were unemployed, and the return to school of those children who had been dropped.

With regard to the effectiveness of education and the struggle against literacy, the decree of the Revolutionary Council which was approved recently was a witness of the fact that the PDPA, the Government of Afghanistan, are paying great attention to the raising of standards of cultural and professional awareness of the masses.

In the fundamental principles of the DRA which was assessed by the second plenum of the Central Committee of the PDPA and approved by the Revolutionary Council, it has been stated that the government will take necessary steps concerning the development of national and progressive educational system, elimination of illiteracy, teaching in mother tongues and expansion of pre-, intermediate, and high school vocational education.

This in itself is a great achievement of the Sawr Revolution and its new phase which our people have gained, and every child of the country, irrespective of his tribal and national relations, irrespective of discrimination of sex, religion and class relations, has equal rights to education and acquisition of knowledge.

Today we proudly impl ent what our fathers and forefathers only hoped. The future of our country belongs to the youth who will follow the path taken by their fathers for the realization of the aspirations of the Sawr Revolution. Because of this, it has been stated in the fundamental principles of the DRA that the state takes care of the youth and provides them the possibilities of education and acquisition of professional knowledge.

Through creation of appropriate conditions for the moral training, physical growth and [word indistinct] creative participation in the construction of the new society, ensures them for their employment.

Under the present conditions the teachers have a great responsibility of training the future man. It is the teacher who is through the virtue of his knowledge stands in front of this service and uses all his energy for the expansion of knowledge and can become effective in the raising of the level of the economy and culture of the beloved country and the standard of living of our people.

We proudly declare that a great number of teachers who passed through the great (?party) of our noble intelligentsia are using their knowledge and experience to teach vast masses, and have a great part in the development of material and moral capital.

Therefore the toiling and noble effort of teachers is the cause of respect and gratitude of our noble people. You respected teachers in your difficult task should make use of the experience and assistance of our brother socialist countries, and our great friend the Soviet Union. It should be stated that the Central Committee of the PDPA, and the Government of the DRA will closely watch the schools in the future and will provide the necessary conditions for the work and the activities of the teachers.

The industrial institutions of the country, and cultural personalities, should not spare their (?all-sided) assistance for the development of schools. The Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of DRA, with the hope of the success of the First Congress of Teachers of the country, are fully confident that the teachers and all employees of education will carry out their sacred duties nobly, and will utilise their knowledge and all their energies sincerely for the training of our youth, and will act as conveyers of the aspirations of the party to the various classes of the people of our country, and for the realization of the aspiration of the Sawr Revolution, will struggle against the slanderous propaganda of imperialism, and enemies of the people of Afghanistan.

[Signed] Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the DRA.

Soviet Deputy Minister's Attendance

LD231546 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] In the hall of the Education Ministry this afternoon Education Minister Dr Anahita Ratebzad accepted with thanks several files given to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] for its First Teachers Congress by USSR First Deputy Education Minister Fedor Panachin. In the presence of deputy education ministers and some directors of the Education Ministry, Dr Anahita Ratebzad gratefully recalled Soviet aid in different spheres, particularly the sphere of education, and said that this aid is regarded as timely for the First DRA Teachers Congress.

The Soviet first deputy education minister then thanked the DRA Education Ministry for inviting him to the First DRA Teachers Congress and wished this congress further success in the extension of education in Afghanistan.

Further Participating Delegations

LD252228 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this morning received the leaders and members of the delegations of the friendly countries who have come to Kabul to participate in the First Congress of the Teachers of Afghanistan at the revolutionary headquarters. He talked with them in an atmosphere of sincerity.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, minister of education and training; Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs; and Dr Faquir Mohammad Ya'qubi, first deputy minister of education and training, were also present.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR GENEVA MEETING

LD252042 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left for Geneva this morning at the head of a delegation in order to participate in the intergovernmental meeting on technical cooperation of the developing countries which is scheduled to last from today until 3 June. At Kabul International Airport, a number of high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry bid farewell.

MTI INTERVIEWS PARTY OFFICIAL AT TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL

LD252242 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--MTI's Moscow correspondent reports from Tashkent:

The informative and propaganda activities are of extremely great importance in the current phase of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan--said Jamilah Palwashah, member of the Central Committee of the united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy head of the Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department, in an interview with MTI. "The Afghan revolution is under constant attack," said Palwashah, who is staying in Tashkent with his country's delegation as guest of the local film festival. She [genders as received] reminded that the imperialist forces do not shrink back from using any means in their effort to blacken the revolution and topple the administration of Babrak Karmal. This is a double attack and, though being in close interconnection, one must make difference between the external and internal operations.

"The principal device of the outside attack is influencing the public opinion and keeping what is called the Afghan issue the order of the day--through the Western mass media. Naturally, all this is not confined to the United States and Great Britain, a major role is played by China and certain Arab countries, mainly Egypt," said Jamilah Palwashah. It is not easy to accept battle with such a huge machinery, but our job is certainly facilitated by the latest proposal of the government which indicates Afghanistan's intentions and readiness to adjust relations with Iran and Pakistan and denies the false allegations of the imperialist reactionary circles.

"Well known are the means of the propaganda campaign inside Afghanistan: The infiltrated agents try to mobilize all those who, because of the abuses of the Amin regime, are inclined to turn against the revolution. Our task is to go from one village to the other, bringing home to people the truth and disclose the machinations of the counter-revolutionary agents. In this no easy job of ours, we are greatly helped by the government measures: the amendment of the agricultural reform, the amnesty affecting some 12,000 political prisoners--mostly intellectuals--the legal protection of Islamic traditions. These moves, as well as the efforts to boost economy, all contribute to creating trust toward the government.

"In the beginning, we had problems even inside the party: It is not secret that during Amin's rule the party membership was diluted with opportunist elements. To be able to work efficiently, we had first to purge our own lines. By now, we have managed to restore unity, and in respect of our inner enlightment activities, we feel to have achieved some success. The basis of our external enemies keeps diminishing. They can recruit less and less supporters among the population.

"Showing this is the fact that they are relying in their activities on younger and younger generations, already on school-children today," said Jamilah Palwashah, adding in conclusion: "We are confident that our work and struggle will come to success. We shall overcome the difficulties both on the external and the internal fronts, and we shall soon be able to focus all our efforts on carrying out the economic objectives with a view to improving the living conditions and creating a progressive society."

KABUL REPORTS USE OF U.S.-MADE WEAPONS IN HERAT

LD241823 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The servants of international imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism, have sold their conscience and honor to their masters, and by creating terrorism disrupt the peace of the toiling people of Afghanistan.

Recently, the face of these enemies of the Afghan revolution was unveiled once again, with the throwing of a poisonous handgrenade, made in the United States, at the headquarters of the Herat Province police, as a result of which soldiers of the Herat Province police headquarters were martyred.

On this subject the police commander of Herat Province today told the BAKHTAR AGENCY reporter in this province: Recently, a number of terrorists, armed with the American-made weapons and poisonous handgrenades, were recognized while attempting to throw a poisonous handgrenade at one of the police headquarters of Herat. Because of the alertness and wisdom of the guard, one of the terrorists was shot, causing the handgrenade to explode outside the building. The other terrorists escaped from the area. The police commander added that because of the explosion, the smoke entered a room in the building. A number of policemen who were there became unconscious, and could not talk for 15 minutes due to the chemicals in the smoke.

The police commander said: Since this poisonous handgrenade was not broken into pieces, and only a part of it was burned out, the U.S. mark was clearly visible on it. This chemical weapon is made in the U.S. state of Pennsylvania.

The police commander of Herat Province added that a few days ago a number of terrorists, armed with American-made weapons and chemical bombs, were captured 20 km west of Herat. A number of poisonous weapons made in the United States were found on them. Our countrymen already know of the press conference regarding that event, and the confessions of the terrorists.

He said this inhuman and shameful action of U.S. imperialism clearly shows that the United States, through its black-faced friends, is training terrorist bands and arming them with chemical handgrenades, and sending them to Afghanistan to eliminate our innocent people.

KABUL CITES TASS ON CIA OPERATIVES ABROAD

GF241823 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The undeclared U.S. war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being organized by the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan through an experienced CIA employee by the name of (Kermit) whose name has been published more than once by the U.S. press in connection with intelligence activities. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency ineffectively hides its spies in diplomatic missions in order to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states.

TASS reports from Washington that a U.S. magazine called (SECRET OPERATIONS) has published a list of spies appointed as members of U.S. missions in more than 30 European, African, Asian and American countries. It is said that the CIA is most interested in oil-rich countries.

YOUTH VOLUNTEERS REPORT FOR MILITARY TRAINING

ID252036 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] For the purpose of guarding of our sacred and dear homeland, Afghanistan, and for the purpose of defending the glorious Sawr Revolution, over 300 struggling and aware youths, members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, voluntarily went to their appointed units of the armed forces yesterday in order to receive military training.

These youths, before leaving for the military units, held a rally and expressed their resolute readiness to repulse the aggressions of imperialism and the enemies of the Sawr Revolution on our homeland.

At this rally, (Azhar) Khawiani, director of the central organizations of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the party Central Committee and member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, made a statement in which he drew the attention of these aware and struggling youths, who have voluntarily accepted military training, to their very important and serious duties toward the defense of the homeland and the national honor. He said: You courageous and struggling youths who are proud members of the Democratic Youth Organization: Training the future members of this organization is your duty; you are going to learn to fight a life-and-death struggle against the enemies of your homeland. Therefore, you must use this opportunity very wisely to familiarize yourselves with military training.

At this rally, the deputy directors of the central garrison drew the attention of these youths to military discipline and expressed his wishes that they will use this opportunity to the maximum advantage.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING SUPPORTS PARTY DOCUMENTS

ID252213 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The documents of the second plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the historic speech of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, which he delivered at the second plenum, was resolutely supported by the party activists of the (Qerarga-e-Ster Drestiz) of the Ministry of Defense.

Taking part in the extraordinary meeting, which was held for this purpose by the primary organizations of the (Qerarga-e-Ster Drestiz) of the Ministry of Defense, were Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of defense; Maj Gen Babajan, the chief of staff; heads of the departments in the Ministry of Defense and the party activists of that ministry.

The meeting began with the election of the presidium, and subsequently Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi' threw light on the results of the work of the second plenum of PDPA Central Committee and his historical importance, presented detailed explanations of the historical speech of Babrak Karmal, regarding the unity of the party, the enhancing of the level of the political ideology of the party's organizational activity and the (?system) of the government social body of the DRA.

He recalled the great successes of the armed force units against the reactionary forces and the enemies of the Sawr Revolution.

Subsequently, Maj Gen Babajan, chief of staff; Maj Mohammad Salim, director of the propagation and propaganda department of the general directorate of political affairs, and Col Mohammad Saber, director of organization of the Defense Ministry, and a number of officers made speeches regarding the subject, which were warmly received by the audience.

At the end of the meeting a resolution supporting the documents of the PDPA Central Committee second plenum by the party activists of the (Qeraraga-e-Ster Drestiz) was read by the director of propagation and propaganda of the general directorate of the political affairs of the Ministry of Defense and was welcomed by the audience.

POLITBURO MEMBER ADDRESSES DISTRICT MEETING

LD232202 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Politburo of the People'e Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council, yesterday participated in a grand gathering which was held by the elders, farmers, teachers, religious leaders, students, shopkeepers and a great number of workers of the Chah-e Ab district at that district's headquarters. Panjshiri gave a detailed speech exposing the unacceptable conditions under the regime of the Nadir-Daud family and Amin, and explained the internal and external policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to the persecuted masses of the Chah-e Ab.

He gave explanations regarding the equality of rights and the basic principles of the DRA, and conveyed messages from the PDPA Central Committee to the people. In reply, the people of the Chah-e Ab district expressed their support for the DRA Government and the leadership of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution. The governor of Takhar also took part in the meeting.

In order to confirm and support the valuable and grand decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, at which Dastagir Panjshiri was present, the party activists of the capital and related areas of Baghlan Province recently held a meeting in the hall of the Baghlan city textile mill club. At this meeting, Dastagir Panjshiri elaborated on the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, which he had delivered at the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, and drew the attention of the meeting's participants to their important and great duties in the light of the DRA basic principles and the PDPA charter.

Subsequently, the Baghlan provincial committee secretary, representatives of the Afghan women and youth democratic organizations and workers and farmers cooperatives made speeches on this subject, during which, on behalf of the participants of the meeting, they declared their intention to promote every kind of intensive struggle toward the realization of the decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. The meeting ended with a resolution expressing the complete readiness of the participants at the meeting to implement the decisions.

1,200 FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

GF241755 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Some 1,200 families from Konarha Province who were forced to leave their homeland as a result of Amin's oppression returned to their homes yesterday, thus making use of the facilities provided for their return by our revolutionary state following the new revolutionary phase of the Sawr Revolution.

These citizens were received by Major General [Liwa'] Kalilolah, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolutionary Council member and commander of the Central Armed Forces. Also receiving them were the governor of Konarha, local officials and a large gathering of the province's inhabitants.

In a speech the Central Armed Forces commander explained the (?aims) of the Sawr Revolution, especially following its new phase, and the policy of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the prosperity of our toiling people.

Several elders of the returning families expressed readiness to cooperate in every way and make every kind of sacrifice to defend the revolution and the homeland. They promised to wage a fierce struggle to repulse, expel and eradicate the enemies of Afghanistan, our beloved homeland.

AFP REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

French Tourist Arrested

BK261155 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 May (AFP)--A 25-year-old French tourist was arrested in Kabul on Sunday [25 May] for taking photographs of a student's demonstration, a traveller who arrived here today said. The traveller could not give the name of the tourist, but said that she was picked up by the Afghan militiamen from Kabul streets Sunday afternoon.

She was staying with her boyfriend in a Kabul hotel and had entered the country on a tourist visa. The traveller, who asked not to be named, said that he had learnt about the arrest from the boy friend.

Student Riots in Kabul

OW261943 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 26 May 80

[By Sami Zubeiri]

[Text] Islamabad, May 26 (AFP)--The death toll during student rioting in Kabul climbed to 60 today as Soviet troops brought in tanks and helicopters in an attempt to quell the disturbances, Afghan rebel sources said. Youths, including girls from conservative Afghan families, continued demonstrations today after Soviet troops opened fire on a rally of 30,000 students in front of the presidential residence, killing at least 25, the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami said. Joint Soviet-Afghan forces fired from tanks guarding the residence of Soviet-backed Afghan President Babrak Karmal, the group said.

Students of at least ten Kabul schools--two of them for girls--have joined university students in the demonstrations, it said. One, the Malalai girls school, is named after an Afghan woman killed about 50 years ago while fighting British rule in Afghanistan. "Every Afghan girl has become Malalai" against the Soviets, the rebels said.

The mounting pressure of Soviet troops is much greater than last February's general strike that paralysed the capital's commercial life, one traveller arriving here said. Students have been protesting daily against the killing and mass arrest of their colleagues in the week-long demonstrations, sources said. The students shouted slogans in support of the Iranian Revolution and of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh for backing their cause at the Islamic Conference gathering in Islamabad last week. Reports said the slogans also praised Pakistan and other Moslem countries for the expressions of solidarity with the Moslem mojahedin (freedom fighters), the rebel sources said.

Reports said the student unrest was sparked by military conscription orders given by Afghan authorities after numerous desertions. The Afghan Army has begun arresting Afghan youth in door-to-door searches for refusing military service. Hundreds have reportedly been arrested.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting was reported in Konarha Province between Moslem rebels and the Soviet troops. More than 200 soldiers were reportedly killed four days ago. Rebel sources said 25 Moslem mojahedin were killed when the Soviet launched a massive attack on their base in Kohka Pass in Konarha. The rebels destroyed two tanks and burned three vehicles, the sources said. They added there was still fighting there. In Paktia Province, Moslem rebels ambushed a Soviet military convoy travelling from Zazi Maidan to Karkari, a post close to the Pakistani border. They burned four trucks and one armored vehicle loaded with ammunition, killing six Soviet officers, Hezbe-e Eslami said. The Afghan guerrillas also killed six Parcham party members, including a communication ministry official, the sources added.

Ammunition Dump Sabotaged

BK231405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 23 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--At least eight guards, five Russians and three Afghan militiamen, were burnt alive when rebels sabotaged a fuel and ammunition dump at Khair Khana, eight km (five miles) from Kabul on Wednesday [21 May] night, travellers reaching here confirmed today. In its night broadcast on Wednesday, Kabul Radio had mentioned the sabotage in the ammunition dump, but did not give details.

Travellers who refused to be identified, said that the explosions were heard in the city. Afghan militiamen blocked all approach roads towards Khair Khana and evacuated remaining guards the travellers said. The travellers estimated that at least 50 others sustained burn injuries and said that they had seen ambulances rushing towards the blazing ammunition dump. Khair Khana was being used by Russian troops as the main fuel and ammunition dump. Further details are awaited.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here confirmed the killing of students in the Afghan capital on Saturday-Sunday in a renewed clash between anti-Babrak Karmal students and the ruling party workers. Diplomatic sources, who asked not to be identified, said that 9 to 12 students were killed when ruling party workers opened fire on the student demonstrators. Among the killed were three girls, the sources said. The demonstrators were protesting against last months killing of students and shouted anti-Karmal and anti-Soviet slogans. They were also demanding the release of those arrested. Earlier reports had said that at least 5,000 students have so far been arrested since the outbreak of student uprising against the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan last month. At least 156 students were killed. The travellers also confirmed the killing of students, but could not give details.

Diplomatic sources, quoting reports received from within Afghanistan, said that the Soviets were reinforcing their troops at Jaghori, west of Ghazni Province south-west of Kabul in a bid to launch an attack on rebel strongholds in the mountains. Last week Soviet and Afghan Government forces withdrew after a two-week futile offensive to dislodge the rebels from their mountain stronghold. At least 275 Russians were killed and an estimated 400 injured in the fierce fighting around Jaghatu, about 170 km from the Afghan capital. Several hundred tanks have been rushed from other areas to Jaghori for the offensive that will be launched soon, the sources said. Important cities in northern Afghanistan like Baghlan, Qonduz, Khanbad and Taldon were all under rebel control, the sources said.

PRESIDENT ZIA LEAVES FOR PHILIPPINES ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK250936 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca a short while ago on a 3-day state visit to the Philippines. He was accompanied by Begum Ziaur Rahman. Talking to newsmen on the even of his departure for Manila, President Zia said Bangladesh's relations with all the ASEAN countries, including the Philippines, have been very cordial during the last few years and his present visit will further improve these relations. He said we are making efforts to make Bangladesh a bridge between South and Southeast Asian countries. He said during his visit two agreements on trade and cultural cooperation between Bangladesh and the Philippines are expected to be signed.

In reply to a question, the president said Bangladesh wants foreign investment, and all efforts are being made to encourage foreign investment in the country. The president said initial response to his proposal for a regional summit had been very encouraging.

Replying to a question on [words indistinct] on Friday afternoon, the president described it as an attack on democracy. He said judicial inquiry had been ordered into the incident and expressed the hope that truth will come out soon.

Our representative says President Zia will hold talks with President Marcos on bilateral, regional and international issues of common concern.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

BK231652 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq has said that the Islamic foreign ministers conference has successfully discussed the present complicated problems facing the Islamic world. Talking to newsmen this afternoon on his return to Dacca from Islamabad after attending the conference, the foreign minister said that the Bangladesh delegation played an extremely active role in formulating different resolutions approved at the conference.

Referring to his meeting with Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, the foreign minister said that during the meeting discussions were held on bilateral, regional and internatioanl issues of common interest. Replying to a question, he said that he had talks with the Pakistan president on President Zia's proposal on convening a regional summit conference. The Pakistan president responded favorably to the proposal, he said.

Referring to his meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh in Islamabad, he said that the Iranian minister also responded favorably to the establishment of air links between Dacca and Tehran. The foreign minister announced that the Saudi foreign minister will pay a 3-day visit to Bangladesh from 31 May.

ZIA ADDRESSES NATION ON DRAFT SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN

BK231424 [Editorial Report] Dacca Domestic Service in Bangali at 1303 GMT on 23 May carries a live address to the nation by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman. Rahman first discusses the draft second 5-year plan of Bangladesh. He recalls the history of Bangladesh before and after independence from foreign domination in 1974 and points to achievements made during past 2 years. He then mentions several steps taken by thepresent government for the overall development of the country.

Rahman then mentions the significant aspects of the second plan which include raising the standard of living of the people, increasing employment opportunities, doubling food production at the earliest possible time, progress toward the goal of self-sufficiency, population control and equitable distribution of income and resources. He particularly points to the "utmost importance" given to agricultural and rural development. Rahman continues, saying: "It should not be forgotten that the people have the pivotal role in effective implementation of this gigantic plan and this is why the people of the country should be politically inspired and organized." He then expresses hope that popular efforts will help in achieving success in this effort.

Rahman then points to the poverty of the country and the problem of population growth and stresses the need for population control. He then says that natural and mineral resources of the country should be tapped to bring prosperity to the country. He also points to the importance of foreign aid at this stage of development process. Ziaur Rahman concludes his speech by urging popular participation in this "massive" development activity. He sayd that the fate of the Bangladesh people is related to this plan. "That is why, the next 5 years are a crucial test in our life, a test to establish ourselves as a powerful and self-reliant nation in the world community while maintaining our livelihood, independence and sovereignty. We must pass this test, as we have no alternative."

EX-PRESIDENT ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

BK231525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Dacca, 23 May (AFP)--At least three persons were killed and over 40 injured while former President Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed narrowly escaped an apparent assassination attempt when three bombs exploded in the public meeting he was addressing at the city's Baitul Mukarram Square this afternoon.

Zia Condemnation of Incident

BK241241 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has expressed his deep condolence at the death of those who died of bomb explosion at a public meeting at Baitul Mukarram Square in Dacca yesterday afternoon. Condemning the dastardly act, the president said it clearly shows that there were elements who want to disturb the democratic life of people through intimidation and force of arms. In a condolence message, President Zia expressed his profound sympathy for the bereaved families and prayed for the [word indistinct] of the departed souls. It may be recalled that seven persons, including a journalist, were killed and about 100 others wounded following a detonation of explosive devices at a public meeting organized by the Democratic League yesterday afternoon.

The government has condemned the act of [words indistinct] a needless attack on the public meeting causing death to innocent people. A press note issued in Dacca last night said that adequate protective measures were taken by the police since reports were earlier received that attempts would be made by certain political elements to disrupt the meeting and create law and order situation. Arrangements were also made to provide protection to the person of Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed [former Bangladesh president and leaser of the Democratic League--all along the route to the meeting place and also at the dias. The press note states [passage indistinct] immediately after this a violent explosion took place resulting in the death of one person on the spot and injuries to over 80 persons, including nine journalists whose conditions were critical. The injured persons were rushed to hospitals where six persons succumbed to their inuuries, [words indistinct] department, the press note added.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC IN INTERVIEW

BK261045 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1028 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] During an interview to the fortnightly NEW DELHI, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that India had never put any preconditions for talks with China, reports PTI. She was asked how she foreseaw India's relations with China and whether the two countries would come to some kind of understanding. "That depends on China. We have a future; we do not know what it is. But if China faces reality, which unfortunately they have not been doing, it should see that it is very much in Asia's interest that all countries of Asia should work together for our own good and we should not get caught in the power politics of other people," she replied.

Asked whether India would tell China that there would not be any preconditions, the prime minister answered "we never had any preconditions." Mrs Gandhi was asked if she was of the view that India and China should "get down to business" and talk about the border and other issues later on. "That has always been my view," she replied.

"Not just now," the prime minister replied when asked if she was planning to go to China. She replied in the negative to a question whether she has asked Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng, who she had met in Belgrade, to visit India. "It is better if the foreign minister comes first. It will be followed up by us," she said.

In reply to a question about Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, with whom, she had a meeting in Salisbury, the prime minister said that he had used his visit there to do anti-Indian propaganda in the sense that he was distributing maps showing Junagarh as part of Pakistan. These are all "very unrealistic things," she added.

Answering a question on whether India would assume the mantle of leadership of the non-aligned after President Tito's death, Mrs Gandhi said "we do not believe in leadership. We believe in working together. India has been a bulwark of strength to the nonaligned movement. We has been so straightforward and warm in our attitude and in our policies." [sentence as received]

INDIA, USSR TO COOPERATE IN DRUG PRODUCTION

BK240927 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have agreed on a long-term working programme of cooperation between the two countries in the field of drugs and the pharmaceutical industry. The working programme, covering the period until 1985, includes the setting up of production facilities for phyto chemicals, insulin, aspirin, chloram phenicol and codein phosphate from poppy husk.

Agreement was reached at the fifth session of the intergovernmental Indo-Soviet joint commission on economic and technical cooperation, and a protocol was signed in New Delhi on 23 May on behalf of India by K.V. Ramanathan, secretary, department of chemicals and fertilisers, and on behalf of the USSR by V.A. Dvoryakovskiy, deputy minister of medical industry.

Both India and the USSR have agreed to work jointly for the production of rifampicin and to exchange information on production of vitamin B.

The two sides have also agreed for an exchange of technological information regarding the manufacturing of acetylacetone from diketene for the production of sulphadimidine at plants in the USSR.

Under the agreement the USSR will give to India the requisite technology for the production of a number of the latest drugs like aninalone, acemin and nitroxoline, the Soviet Union indicated. A number of drugs which they were importing at present and the Indian side agreed to provide information to them about Indian formulations which could be exported to them.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SUPPORTS AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLES

BK250912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe has reaffirmed India's resolve to extend political, moral and material support to the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. Speaking at a function on the occasion of Africa Day in New Delhi yesterday, Sathe said India has all along subscribed to the idea of indivisibility of the liberty of man. The people of India, he said, believe that their own freedom and independence will not be complete until all countries under colonial domination have achieved freedom.

Sathe said the independence of Zimbabwe opens up the frontiers in southern Africa and the time has come when the efforts to help the people of Namibia to liberate themselves should be intensified.

RAO CONVEYS GREETINGS ON OAU'S 17TH ANNIVERSARY

BK250914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] In a message to secretary general of the Organization of African Unity Edem Kodjo, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has reaffirmed India's commitment to cooperate with OAU and its member countries in achieving common goals. Conveying warm greetings on the occasion of the organization's 17th anniversary, he said that OAU and India share common ideals.

PRESIDENT SUMMONS PARLIAMENT SESSION FOR 9 JUNE

BK240950 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The president has summoned both houses of Parliament to meet on the 9th of next month. The Rajya Sabha is likely to continue its session till the 2d of July, while the Lok Sabha session may go up to the 14th of August. During the session the general budget as well as the railway budget will be presented.

DELHI MAGISTRATE WITHDRAWS CASE AGAINST GANDHI

BK240948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Court proceedings against Mrs Indira Gandhi and others in the Sachar detention case has been dropped. Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Mr S.M. Agarwal gave his consent today to the Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] for closing the case against Mrs Gandhi, Mr R.K. Dhawan and Mr P.S. Bhinder. The case relates to the detention of Mr Bhimsen Sachar and seven others during the emergency.

Mr Agarwal also rejected the application of Mr Sevak Ram and Mr S.D. Sharma, two of the eight detained, for being heard before the order was pronounced. The magistrate allowed the plea of the CBI for closing the case on grounds of insufficient evidence.

With this all the four cases registered by the CBI on the basis of the Shah Commission's findings have been allowed to be withdrawn. The three other cases withdrawn earlier are the jeep scandal case, the Maruti case and the posters case.

YOUTH CONGRESS DEMANDS CONGRESS-I CHAIRMANSHIP FOR SANJAY

BK231549 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--The powerful Youth Congress, controlled by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Ganghi's ruling Congress Party, today formally came out with the demand that Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of Mrs Gandhi, should take over the chairmanship of the ruling party. There have been similar demands occasionally raised by supporters of Sanjay in the ruling party from various centres but on an informal individual basis.

Youth Congress President K. Vasudeva Panicker in a statement here said that the great contribution of Mr Gandhi, now an M.P., was the revival of the ruling party, apparently after its shattering debacle in the 1977 parliamentary polls, and that his talents and capabilities would definitely help the party to become "more powerful."

Mr Gandhi has already been playing an influential role in the organisational affairs of the ruling party. It has been widely noted that this involvement had been decisive in scrutinising and selecting a good number of the party nominees for contesting the provincial assembly elections scheduled for this month-end. A number of members elected to Parliament in the polls in January last were also reported to be his supporters.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON SANJAY'S ROLE IN RULING PARTY

BK261017 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has said that Sanjay Gandhi is not going to be made the Congress-I president or the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh. In an interview to a New Delhi fortnightly, she made it clear that she intends to continue as the Congress-I chief for some time to come. Mrs Gandhi described as simply ridiculous newspaper reports that more than 70 percent of the Congress-I candidates in the nine state assembly elections are Sanjay Gandhi's friends. She said only about 30 to 40 percent of the nominees are newcomers. A number of Youth Congress people have suffered a great deal and were harassed by the Janata government. It was felt that they should be given tickets. Mrs Gandhi pointed out that there are many young men who are not in the Youth Congress but have been given nomination. To a question whether the states will be put in the hands of the young people who are dynamic, Mrs Gandhi said it depends on whom the people want.

SINGH CHARGES GANDHI, SANJAY WITH HARASSING OPPOSITION

BK231105 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--Former prime minister and opposition "Lok Dal" (People's Party) leader Charan Singh today charged Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and her younger son Sanjay with pressurising officials to ensure the ruling Congress Party's victory in the coming state assembly elections and of harassment of opposition parties. In a statement here Mr Singh alleged that Mrs Gandhi during a visit to Hathras in northern Uttar Pradesh state on Thursday [22 May] had asked the district magistrate and the superintendent of police there to "ensure the victory" of the local ruling party candidate. He said his own party workers had been harassed in various ways throughout the state as in other states where elections were due.

Nine states, including Uttar Pradesh, are to elect new legislative assemblies at the end of this month. Mrs Gandhi "is fully in the know of what is happening in U.P. (Uttar Pradesh). In fact, it is at her instance and at the instance of her son (Sanjay, now an M.P.) that the U.P. government is behaving in the manner it is doing," Mr Singh said.

HABIB CHATTI TO CONVENE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

BK240936 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference said that he has asked Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi to immediately convene the ministerial committee session on Afghanistan. He said that he has also sent a message to Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in this regard. He told newsmen at Islamabad airport yesterday afternoon before his departure that the session of the committee will be held either in Tehran or Jiddah and a decision will be taken there on the solution of the Afghanistan issue according to the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Referring to the request made by the conference to President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to address the forthcoming regular session of the UN General Assembly, he said that this reflects the feelings of the Islamic comm ity on Pakistan. Pakistan was established in the name of Islam and consequently it can better lead the Islamic world. Haq was requested also in appreciation of the Pakistan president's efforts to solve the problems faced by the Islamic countries.

Chatti said the conference was very successful as it made it known to the world that Muslims are united and that they have similar views on problems and solutions. Replying to a question, Chatti said that the nonaligned movement can play its role in solving the Afghanistan crisis.

Further Details

BK250844 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, has said the three-member committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan is expected to meet within 10 to 15 days. The committee is comprised of Mr Habib Chatti, [Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser] Agha Shahi and Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh.

The secretary general said in an interview that informal contacts with the Karmal regime can be established in a third country because, according to the conference's decision, the Kabul regime has not been recognized. He expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will agree to talks because this is in the interest of all. The secretary general said that they did not want either East or West to interfere in Afghanistan. He said up to now only the Soviet Union has interfered.

PRESIDENT HAQ PRESIDES OVER MEETINGS ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Cabinet Review of Conference Decisions

BK251603 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The federal cabinet, at a meeting in Rawalpindi today, reviewed in detail the success of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference. Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi gave details to the cabinet. Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who presided over the meeting, said unanimity and the identity of views expressed at the conference had made the [Islamic Conference] Organization a living reality. In fact, this is the first time that the organization has made its presence felt in the world. He said it is a great honor for Pakistan to have been unanimously given the responsibility of acting as spokesman for the Islamic world at the UN session in September. He said the conference has placed a great responsibility on Pakistan to see that the viewpoint presented at the world body should completely and truly manifest the aspirations of the Muslims of the world. He said the mass media should fully comment on the decisions of the conference so that maximum public opinion, both inside and outside the country, can be created on it.

He congratulated various agencies for successfully staging the conference. He especially praised Mr Agha Shahi for running the conference with skill and (?zeal) because, as conference chairman, he greatly contributed to arriving at a consensus on major issues before the conference. The cabinet also took stock of the internal situation in light of Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon's statement.

Further Meeting 24 May

BK241620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] A high-level meeting in Islamabad today reviewed the decisions taken at the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The meeting, presided over by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, reviewed the resolution approved at the conference on Afghanistan. The meeting was attended by the Pakistani ambassadors who had returned to Islamabad especially to attend the foreign ministers conference. The meeting, which lasted for 6 hours, reviewed in detail immediate and vital regional and international issues. Pakistan's bilateral relations with the countries to which the attending ambassadors were posted were also reviewed at the meeting. Among those at the meeting were federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi, the foreign secretary, and other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Office. The Pakistani ambassadors to the Soviet Union, the United States, China, Yugoslavia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, [word indistinct] and Denmark and the Pakistani representatives at UN headquarters and Geneva were among those attending the meeting.

HAQ INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

BK261014 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that Pakistan will continue its nonaligned policy. In an interview with AL-MADINA, the Jiddah daily, he said that Pakistan will not make any offer of military bases to any country.

Referring to the problem of Afghan refugees, he said that Pakistan has been providing aid to them on humanitarian grounds and no one should interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs concerning this issue. He said that the problem of Afghan refugees is a heavy burden on Pakistan's economy.

On the implementation of Shari'ah [Islmaic law] in Pakistan, the president said that work on implementation of Islamic laws in the country has already been started and arrangements for introduction of Zakat [alms tax] are being taken. He said that the educational policy and the curriculum in the country has already been revised in a bid to transform them according to the Islamic image of education. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that not a single person is under detention in Pakistan on political grounds.

On relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, he said that the relations between them are extremely close and brotherly and that they have similar views on a number of world issues.

SPECIAL FEDERAL ISLAMIC LAW COURT ESTABLISHED

BK270215 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] According to a presidential order issued in Rawalpindi yesterday, a special federal Shari'ah [Islamic law] court is to be constituted immediately. The court will consist of a chairman and four members and its tenure will be for 1 year.

Retired Justice Salauddin Ahmad has been appointed chairman of the federal Shari'ah court while its members will be Justice Agha 'Ali Haider, chief justice of the Sind High Court; Justice Sheikh Aftab Hussain, a judge of the Lahore High Court; Justice Zakaullah Lodhi, a judge of the Baluchistan High Court; and Justice Karimullah Durrani, a judge of the Peshawar High Court. The federal Shari'ah court will replace Shari'ah benches of all the high courts.

MEASURES ANNOUNCED TO STRENGTHEN MARTIAL LAW

Article on Power of Courts Amended

BK261759 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The president has amended Article 199 of the constitution. According to the amendment, notwithstanding any judgment of any court, including any judgment in respect of the power of the court relating to judicial review, a high court shall not under this article make an order relating to the validity or effect of any martial law regulation made by the chief martial law administrator [CMLA] or any martial law administrator [MLA] or of anything done or action taken or (?intended to be done) or taken thereunder.

A high court shall also not make an order relating to the validity or effect of any judgement or sentence passed by a military court or tribunal. A high court shall further not grant an injunction, make any order or entertain any proceedings in respect of any matter to which the jurisdiction of a military court or tribunal extend and of which cognizance has been taken by a military court or tribunal, or issue any (?process) against the CMLA or an MLA or any person acting under the authority of either.

New Supreme Court Judge Appointed

BK261802 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to a notification issued in Rawalpindi today, the president has appointed Mr Justice Maulavi Mushtaq Hussain as acting judge of the Supreme Court with immediate effect. Mr Justice Shamin Mussain Qadri has been appointed acting chief justice of the Lahore High Court. Mr Justice Shamim Hussain Qadri will take oath of his office tomorrow.

Election Commission Reconstituted

BK261737 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to a presidential order issued in Rawalpindi today, the election commission has been reconstituted with immediate effect. Mr Justice Karam Elahi Chauhan, a judge of the Supreme Court, has been appointed to act as the chief election commissioner.

Martial Law No 77 Issued

BK270228 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued Martial Law Order No 77 which will be enforced immediately. The order says any military court set up under Martial Law Order No 4 will have the powers to hear and pass sentence against any person for crimes which, under different circumstances, would be under the jurisdiction of any special tribunal, special court or special judge or any legal body.

Martial Law No 78 Issued

BK261755 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued Martial Law Order No 78 reconstituting Martial Law Order No 12. It provides that where with respect to any person the chief martial law administrator or a martial law administrator is of the opinion that for the purpose of preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the purpose for which martial law has been proclaimed or to the security of Pakistan, the public safety, maintenance of public order or interest, the defense of Pakistan or any part thereof, the maintenance of peaceful conditions in any part of Pakistan or the efficient conduct of martial law or prejudicial to Pakistan's relations with any other power, if it is necessary to do so, the chief martial law administrator or a martial law administrator may make an order directing that he be detained requiring him to reside or remain in such place or within such area in Pakistan as may be specified in the order, imposing upon him such restrictions as may be specified in the order in respect of his employment or business or in respect of his activities in relation to the dissemination of news or propagation of opinion and otherwise [words indistinct] in conduct in regard to any matter as specified in the order.

Reasons or grounds for detention or restrictions as the case may be shall not be communicated to any person detained or whose movements or activities are restricted under this martial law order. The order shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any judgement of any court including the Supreme Court or a high court. The chief martial law administrator or the martial law administrator may revoke this order at such time when in his opinion the circumstances so warrant.

Bar Associations Warned

BK261644 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The secretariat of the chief martial law administrator [CMLA] has given a reminder that if any individual, organization or association participates in any type of political activity in violation of Martial Law Orders Nos 35 and 48, he can be sentenced up to 14 years of rigorous imprisonment, be fined, have his property confiscated and get 25 lashes.

A press note issued by the CMLA secretariat has warned bar associations not to permit their rooms or premises to be used for any type of political activity. The press note says the government will take a serious view of any violation of the relevant martial law regulations in this respect.

The press note also says that to invite or permit any politician to attend, participate or address any meeting of any bar association or do anything that can create uneasiness against the martial law authorities comes under the ban on the political activities stipulated in Martial Law Regulation No 35. Under martial law regulations, the note continues, bar associations are permitted to conduct activities in line with their profession only.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO MIDEAST--Pakistan's exports to the Muslim countries of Middle East have registered a rise of over 93 percent during July 1979 to March 1980 over exports in the same period of 1978-79. The exports to the Middle East countries have reached to more than $462 million during first 9 months of this fiscal year as against $239.48 million in the same period of last fiscal year. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 May 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Visits to Hostages Banned

LD241824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1719 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy today issued their 132d statement to the Iranian nation. It is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As you know, I have repeatedly stated that to get elected, Carter is prepared to commit any crime and set the world ablaze; the eivdence substantiating this is repeatedly being manifested--quote from Imam Khomeyni.

To the vigilant and combative nation of Iran. The U.S. presidential election is drawing nearer every day. The criminal Carter, a candidate for this satanic post, is resorting to any means to prolong his occupation of this satanic post for a few more days. However, his reelection is subject to his freeing himself from this impasse created by the noble Iranian people through their divine action in taking the spies hostage, an action which has disgraced the great satan.

Furthermore, his appeal to the United Nations, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice at The Hague, all being supporters of the superpowers and serving their interests, did not serve his purpose and failed to resolve the insoluble crisis, the key to which should be found in the extradition of the criminal Mohammad Reza and his plundered assets, which belong to the oppressed Iranian people. Moreover, the countries which were called upon by the United States to oppose economic sanctions against Iran could not support Carter as he had wishes, nor did they manage to cooperate with his administration in implementing this inhuman decision. Consequently, he is planning to endanger the lives of the hostages and, by aggravating this situation, draw these countries into more serious economic sanctions against Iran.

Considering that the situation should be resolved by any means before the U.S. presidential elections in order to free himself from this serious crisis and great impasse, Carter is therefore forced either to resort to another military aggression under the pretext of freeing the spies or to make arrangements for his internal agents to create disturbances, even if only in a single town, thus endangering the lives of the hostages. Consequently, by aggravating the situation and endangering their lives, and even causing the loss of the lives of a few of the spies by the actions of his internal agents, he would create a situation whereby the European countries would take a more serious step in imposing economic sanctions against Iran.

While expressing our full gratitude to the revolutionary and awakened people who are safeguarding their hostages in the various towns in order to achieve their legitimate demands, we deem it necessary to point out the following, aimed at foiling any plot or suspicious behavior:

1. All visits to the U.S. hostages, who are at present in exceptional circumstances, are forbidden;

2. We appeal to the various classes of people and [word indistinct] in each town not to show any curiousity with regard to how the hostages are being held, including their location, their living conditions and their number, and not to seek permission to visit them from the Muslim students, for reasons of security;

3. We call on all inhabitants of [word indistinct], particularly the members of the 20-million-strong mobilized army and the students, to cooperate with their selfless brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps in protecting the places where the spies are held, and to foil any plot or suspicious action through their revolutionary vigilance, now that the spies are being held throughout Iran by the nation;

4. Now that the martyr-nurturing Iranian nation is confronting the great satan in a face-to-face battle, certain groups, under the name of tourists or foreign correspondents, of whom a number have been recently observed in some towns, look suspicious. Therefore we call on the noble people, the Revolution Guards Corps and the responsible officials to use the utmost care in this connection.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Bani-Sadr on Hostages

LD250852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 25 May, KUNA--Iranian President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in a press interview today that the United States had sent three secret groups to eliminate the American hostages held by Iran for more than 200 days in order to create an excuse for flagrant intervention against his government.

He added in an interview with AL-ANBA that he had information indicating the existence of those groups and that he had given orders to the relevant authorities to take the necessary precautions to safeguard the lives of the hostages.

The Iranian president held the United States responsible for the continued detention of the hostages and said the United States does not want to see a speedy solution to this problem "because they want to exploit the matter to carry out other aggressive operations and intervene in our affairs." He called on the European countries to apply pressure on the United States to solve the problem but he stipulated that such a European effort should be "independent" from U.S. plans. He pointed out that future cooperation between Iran and West Europe will be bad if Europe remains "a U.S. follower."

The Iranian president warned that his country will impose an oil boycott against all European countries which take part in economic sanctions against his country.

The Iranian president pointed out that his country benefited from the West European decision "because it explains to our people the nature of international relations and confirms in a major way to our people that our independence from foreign influence has become a fact."

He repeated that the Islamic Consultative Council [Parliament], the elections for which ended early this month, will be the body to decide the fate of the hostages, who have now been dispersed throughout a number of Iranian towns after the abortive U.S. raid last month to free them. President Bani-Sadr said that the visit to Tehran by a member of the international committee of inquiry set up to solve the Iranian-American crisis did not indicate any new development; rather he is visiting Iran to complete the investigation started by the committee in February on Iran's complaints against the regime of the deposed shah and U.S. interference in Iran's affairs.

The president reaffirmed the attitude of his country that it was not within the committee's jurisdiction to discuss the issue of the hostages and that its only role was to visit them and see that their health is all right. He said the hostages are still held by the student followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who occupied the U.S. embassy, and said the responsibility for their supervision will pass to the Islamic Consultative Council after its meeting.

President Bani-Sadr admitted that the United States had made some "gains" in the gulf region as a result of the hostages' crisis which gave the United States the justification for increasing its military presence in the region. He added, however, that solving the problem through the release of the hostages "will not force them to give up their interest and gains...and I have already said they do not desire the release of the hostages."

He described the occupation of the embassy and the taking of the hostages as a positive action in the Iranian people's revolution against a government which was a "pawn" in U.S. hands, but he added that the continued detention of the hostages is "not beneficial."

The Iranian president reaffirmed that his government has no intention of returning to the Arabs the three Arab islands in the gulf which were occupied during the regime of the former shah, because it does not wish to place "the oil passage and other vital matters at the disposal of countries, the extent of whose independence we do not know. In the event of the liberation of the whole region, and if this region acts freely, then we will meet and discuss matters in a fraternal spirit." Iran occupied the Tunb-e and Abu Musa islands in 1971 and stationed military forces there. Iran also built a naval base at Abu Musa.

The Iranian president denied his country had threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz and said "we are not so mentally sick as to close the exit through which we breathe."

BBC on Hostages, General Situation

TA241556 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 24 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] It's now nearly 7 months ago that about 50 people were taken hostage in the United States Embassy in Tehran. All attempts to obtain their release have failed, but now fresh efforts are under way. They involve the Socialist International movement, one of whose leading figures, the Spanish socialist leader, Mr Felipe Gonzalez is expected to go to Tehran shortly. In a separate attempt to improve the strained relations between Iran and the United States an envoy of the United Nations has arrived in the Iranian capital. He is Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, a member of the UN commission which visited Iran earlier this year to examine the country's grievances against the United States. Alex Brodie reports:

[Begin recording] Mr Adib ad-Dawudi, a Syrian member of the stalled UN commission has returned to Tehran. He would say on arrival only that he was here to prepare the ground for the resumption of the commission's work and he is waiting to meet Foreign Minister Mr Qotbzadeh. Mr Qotbzadeh has already said that Mr Dawudi's mission is only to try to complete the commission's report on Iran's grievances, not to see the hostages, and Mr Dawudi fielded questions about such a visit. It would, in any case, be very difficult now, with the hostages apparently spread out throughout the country. Also expected in Tehran soon is Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish socialist leader, who is part of an initiative of the Socialist International, also said to involve Sweden's Olof Palme and the Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kreisky.

Informed sources here say that even among some hardliners there is a growing desire to get rid of the hostages' problem, though it will have to be done through Parliament, which assembles on Thursday.

Meanwhile, there has been a new wave of executions, almost certainly the biggest since the immediate aftermath of the revolution. Forty-five have been executed since Wednesday.

It's probably wrong to see it as a concerted policy, at least, not a government policy. Six different courts were involved in different parts of the country. What the revolutionary courts have in common is that they are all presided over by clergymen. The most notorious, Ayatollah Khalkhali, executed 20 on Wednesday and 9 on Thursday for drug smuggling. Former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan has replied to an attack on his liberalism by Khalkhali saying that Khalkhali enjoys executing and murdering human beings.

In Tabriz, three other drug smugglers were executed yesterday and on Thursday, also in Tabriz, two members of the outlawed Muslim Peoples Republican Party were executed for creating disturbances. Five people from Khuzistan have been executed for sabotage in the oil region and involvement with Iraq, and in Tehran, 6 members of Forqan, the group which murdered a number of religious leaders last year, have been executed.

This is Alex Brodie in Tehran. [end recording]

March Supporting U.S. Blacks

GF241515 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] During a huge march yesterday the people of Shiraz, while expressing all-round support for the black movement in the United States, strongly condemned the aggression by racist imperialism against American blacks. The large march by Shiraz citizens took place after the Friday march from the Vakil Mosque to Revolution Square in Shiraz.

The participants' banners and placards declared Iran's and its Islamic Revolution leader's full support for the anti-Carter movement of U.S. blacks. At the end of the march in front of the location where the U.S. spies are kept in Shiraz the marchers affirmed and supported the revolutionary move by the student followers of the imam's line and called the great movement of U.S. blacks a struggle by the world's oppressed against oppressors.

During the same ceremonies, the Fars governor, stressing that martyrdom is part of a Muslim's life, reminded the audience that whoever is killed while following the line of the nation's imam is indeed a martyr in following the line of Imam Mehdi. The Shiraz citizens' march yesterday ended amid shouts of "God is great; Khomeyni the leader."

REACTION TO INTERNATIONAL COURT RULING ON HOSTAGES

Previous Iranian Rejection Noted

JN241816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] AFP has reported that the International Court of Justice issued a verdict today in which it asked Iran to release all the U.S. hostages detained in Iran.

Soviet judge [name indistinct] has said that the U.S. initiatives which have been made since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, including the abortive military operation to release the hostages, deprive the United States of the right to ask for compensation.

Syrian judge at-Tarazi voted against giving the compensations demanded by the United States. He said that the U.S. initiatives before and after the detention of the hostages make the United States as responsible for the incident as Iran. The Syrian judge added that the (long) U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs cannot be disregarded.

It is noteworthy that the Islamic Republic of Iran announced several months ago that it does not recognize the decision of the International Court of Justice on the detained hostages nor is it committed to it.

Tehran Commentary on Verdict

LD242212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] We now draw your attention to our commentary on the Hague court's verdict.

The most interesting part of today's procedure by The Hague was its issue of an order requiring Iran to compensate America--that is, we are asked to compensate the Americans for capturing the spies. Of course, there is no doubt that what the ruling has in mind is to bag the Iranians' 'frozen assets in American banks; perhaps a certain amount of this money has already been earmarked as the shares of friends in The Hague.

How is it that when America violates the UN Security Council's ruling against imposing economic sanctions against Iran and, without any regard to the ruling by this international body, continues to do as it wishes, the Hague court judges fail to call America to account, asking why America has ignored international law? Moreover, do these judges, who are so sympathetic to international law, block their ears with cotton-wool when America flagrantly violates Iranian territory, lest America's prestige decline in their eyes, and they be forced to break [word indistinct] of this international pirate in their future rulings?

How is it that Iran has to pay compensation for negating international law, while America continues to consider itself as the oppressed party, despite having enslaved all Iranians for 25 years and having interfered in its internal affairs during the post-revolution period as well as considering its military aggression against Iran as a substitute for the rulings of the Hague court?

Now that they are resorting to all these legerdemains in order to intimidate Iran, we assure them without the slightest fear that we shall put all the spies on trial, according to the Majles decision. By exposing America to the entire world, we shall take measures such that either world diplomatic laws are changed or no country dares to report to espionage operations through its embassies and diplomatic corps. We hope that through such action we will make all oppressed countries throughout the world eternally indebted to the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the courage of the dear students who, through their act, launched the greatest revolutionary movement in the world.

UN COMMISSION MEMBER AD-DAWUDI COMMENTS ON CURRENT MISSION

JN251818 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1742 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Adib ad-Dawudi, member of the UN commission investigating the crimes committed by the deposed shah and the United States, said in a press interview in Tehran this afternoon that his 1-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh this morning dealt with the UN factfinding commission and the significance of the commission's report.

Ad-Dawudi added that his new mission was assigned by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim as a result of an agreement reached between Waldheim and Iranian officials and in light of the possibility that the other commission members will return to Tehran to resume their task. He added that the commission members will compile a report on their task for Dr Waldheim.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL VISIT

Trip Not for Mediation

AU251352 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky as well as the socialist leaders of Spain and Sweden, Gonzalez and Palme, will go to Tehran today to sound out possibilities for a solution of the hostage affair. Gonzalez arrived in Vienna yesterday afternoon and Palme arrived late last night. Right after their arrival the two political figures began talks with Kreisky. In a brief statement the chancellor stressed that the trip to Iran served information purposes exclusively and that it must not be regarded as an official mediation. Palme declared prior to his departure from Stockholm that Kreisky, Gonzalez and he intended to seek a meeting with Iranian President Bani-Sadr. Bani-Sadr has not so far agreed to such a meeting. The Iranian Revolution leadership last night indicated that it would reject any new mediation attempt. In this context, Tehran again stressed that any decision on the hostage affair would have to be made by the Iranian Parliament. [Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0600 GMT carries a nearly identical news report containing the following additional passage: "Kreisky added that he was viewing the hostage affair in a broader context and not as an isolated event."

Kreisky Comment

AU251353 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 25 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Vienna/Tehran--Chancellor Kreisky, Swedish socialist party leader Olof Palme and Spanish Socialist Workers Party Leader Felipe Gonzalez yesterday discussed in Vienna their planned mediating mission in the Tehran hostage affair.

The Socialist International wants to help find a way out of the cul de sac of the Iranian-American crisis in contacts with the Iranian leadership. Kreisky told KRONEN-ZEITUNG: "There are enough sensible people in the Iranian leadership. It is necessary to make clear to these people in talks that the continued detention of the U.S. hostages does Iran more harm than good. As long as the hostages are kept in detention, Iran's policy vis-a-vis Europe will also be handicapped.

Tehran Report on Upcoming Visit

JN250705 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] It was announced today that the chairman of the Swedish Social democrats, Olof Palme, and Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, will arrive in Tehran today. This visit takes place at a time when Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky stated yesterday that he and top level Socialist International leaders will visit Tehran.

While reports from Stockholm and Madrid mention that the Socialist International leaders are on their way to the Iranian capital in an attempt to help settle the issue of the U.S. hostages, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has stressed in a radio and television interview that the visit is a factfinding one which will only carry out investigations. Kreisky added that there is no connection between the Socialist International's efforts and UN commission member Adib ad-Dawudi's mission in Tehran.

Gonzalez left Madrid for Vienna yesterday. In a statement before departure, Gonzalez stated that he will hold talks with Kreisky and Palme in Vienna on ways to settle the Iranian-U.S. dispute and on the nature of Iranian-U.S. relations. Palme, a former Swedish prime minister, also left Stockholm for Vienna yesterday.

The Socialist International is made up os socialist and democratic parties from 68 countries. With the approach of the Socialist International delegation's visit to Tehran, the Iranian Foreign Ministry has stated that Iran's position on the dispute with the United States has not changed and that the hostages' fate will be determined by the Majles.

Qotbzadeh Greets Delegation

JN251758 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Socialist International delegation led by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Tehran this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Iran. The delegation comprises Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh led those who received the delegation at Mehrabad airport.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that the delegations' visit to Iran comes at the request of the foreign minister, who has decided to receive the delegation due to the latter's stand in support of the Palestinian resistance.

Kreisky Denies Mediation Mission

LD251818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1732 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist International leader, arrived in Tehran this afternoon for a 2-day visit to Iran. They were welcomed at Mehrabad airport by Sadeq Qotbzadeh, our country's foreign minister, and other Iranian officials. Following his arrival in Tehran, Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, answered questions put to him by correspondents.

In answer to a question as to the purpose of his visit to Iran, Kreisky said: For several months now discussions have been held about this visit. We have always been interested in making this visit and holding talks with our friends in Iran. A few weeks ago the final decision was made and now the three of us, sharing the same views in the Socialist International, have come to Tehran to establish tangible relations with your country.

The Austrian chancellor was asked: Does your visit to Iran exclusively concern the issue of the hostages and mediation in resolving the issue?

He replied: We have not come to Iran to mediate. Our visit is merely for the purpose of learning the facts. No one has asked us to mediate. Furthermore, mediation can only be successful if both sides in the conflict ask for it.

Kreisky declined to give his views on the recent verdict of the court at The Hague. He confined himself to stating that he was not a defense counsel.

Bani-Sadr, Kreisky Meet

JN261841 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met this morning with Socialist International leaders Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Sweden's Olof Palme and Spain's Felipe Gonzalez for the second time. The meeting lasted 3 hours. Dr Bani-Sadr had met with the Socialist International leaders yesterday evening.

In a statement to a PARS correspondent after the meeting, Bruno Kreisky said that in general the meeting was good and very successful. Kreisky added: The issue of the hostages was not discussed at all. Discussion focused on detente, issues dealing with religion and the Middle East and the Iranian issue in the post-Islamic Revolution era.

Kreisky added: Concerning the economic issues between Iran and Austria, there will be no obstacle to achieving economic cooperation between them if the two countries wish it.

PARS reports that the three Socialist International leaders met with Minister of State Daryus Foruhar this afternoon.

Kreisky-Bani-Sadr Talks Statement

LD261920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Musavi Garmarudi, the cultural and press advisor to the president, gave a special interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY tonight. During the interview he released to this agency the text of the official statement of the presidential office regarding the talks between the leaders of the Socialist International and Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. A part of the text of this statement, which we received just minutes ago, follows:

Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor; Olof Palme, the former Swedish prime minister; and Mr Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the socialist party of Spain, all of whom are leading figures of the Socialist International, after they themselves showed interest, came to Iran on the invitation of the president and met and held talks with him last night and today at the president's office.

In the course of these talks, the leaders of the European socialist parties showed their interest in gaining a greater knowledge of the realities in Iran andpointed out that the Islamic Revolution of Iran--because of its independent nature and the struggle that it conducts with superpower domination in order to realize this independence as well as its social, cultural and political dimensions--has received attention and endorsement from the progressive forces of Europe. These struggles can have extensive effects worldwide.

Mr Bruno Kreisky said: We wish to know what is happening in your country, and to know what we can do to support the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Much of the information that is published about Iran is probably not correct, and we want to know your revolution better so that we might have more fruitful and desirable relations with it, for this would be better for both sides.

He continued: We do not wish to supplant someone else's domination. Our attention to the Islamic Revolution and our visit is in order to show our solidarity with the people who fight domination and wish to establish a new society.

What we shall see, hear and say on this visit will be a good start, and we will put our conclusions from it at the disposal of our other friends. We have not come in order to express American interests. We are independent of America. We have not followed the economic sanctions and will not follow them. We will go to the Olympics, but we are independent of Moscow, too.

The president said in reply: In our struggle against the superpowers, we have always been aware of the solidarity of the Third World, together with the strata of the European people who seek their own independence. The dominating classes in Europe have also emphasized that a necessary condition for maintaining relations between Europe and the Third World is the involvement of groups that are attached to America. On the contrary, we can no longer tolerate dependence on America and we do not wish to supplant dependence on America with dependence on Russia. For this reason, when we find forces in Europe which wish to take steps and make joint efforts together with other nations on the path of independence, they could be our good friends. In our view, cooperation and combined efforts by the countries of the Third World and the progressive forces of Europe can be effective in eliminating the spirit of hostility and confrontation between the superpowers.

Meeting With Revolutionary Council

NC261820 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--The three visiting Socialist International leaders today stressed that they had made no attempt to mediate the crisis over the about 50 Americans held hostage in Iran.

Winding up their visit here, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky told reporters: "We cannot act as mediators between the United States and Iran."

"We are here as three heads of socialist parties," Mr. Kreisky said. "We are interested in getting information to establish contacts--it is not our task to mediate."

The chancellor was speaking after attending a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council with his fellow delegation members, Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez and former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

He said that they gathered new and important information which they would detail at next month's Socialist International Bureau meeting in Oslo.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said the three showed clearly that they wanted "to understand more about a country which has been subject to tremendous negative propaganda around the world."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said there had never been any question that the delegation would try to resolve the hostage issue.

Beheshti on Meeting With Delegation

NC261822 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--The visiting Socialist International delegation today continued to hold a hectic series of talks with Iranian leaders of various political stripes in attempts to solve the American hostage crisis.

But the socialist delegation--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez--appeared to make little or not immediate concrete headway in solving the more than six-month-old crisis.

"The key to the conflict is still in the hands of the American Government," Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said after conferring with the delegation, which also held its second day of meetings with top Iranian Government leaders.

"It is they (Americans) who created the hostage problem by accepting to receive the shah," the ayatollah, leader of the opposition Radical Islamic Revolutionary Party, said.

"Iranian politics is not that of a lie," Ayatollah Beheshti said.

"We wish to explain everything to the people and let them decide the problem," he said. It was not immediately known whether the ayatollah was referring to the Iranian Parliament or the public.

Earlier, Mr. Palme called "very positive" the delegation's long luncheon meeting with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, former Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Minister of State Daryush Foruhar. The three socialists also conferred today with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Labor Minister 'Ali Espahbodi, Defence Minister Mostafa Chamran and Culture Minister Hasan Habibi.

"The meeting allowed us to learn the Iranian position," the ex-Swedish Social Democratic PM Mr. Palme said. But no other details of the meeting were immediately available.

Delegation Attends Council Session

ID261832 Hamburg DPA in German 1803 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Tehran/Vienna--Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the socialist leaders from Sweden and Spain Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez, were guests this evening, at the close of their exploratory mission to Tehran, at a session of the Iranian Revolution Council. This was reported by Austrian television. The report said that although details about the three politicians' series of talks in Tehran are not yet known, the general atmosphere indicates that the two sides are [word indistinct]. Kreisky, Palme and Gonzalez, who went to Tehran on behalf of the Socialist International, had a second meeting on Monday with President Bani-Sadr, with whom they had had a 3-hour talk on Sunday. They also conferred with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and with the chairman (?of the) majority party in Parliament, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti. The three socialist politicians have repeatedly emphasized that they are not mediating in the Iranian-American conflict surrounding the hostages, but only wanted to collect information. This evening Kreisky flies from Tehran to Athens on an official visit to Greece.

Palme Terms Talks 'Positive'

NC261511 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 25 (AFP)--Talks between Iranian leaders and a three-member delegation of the Socialist International today were term "very positive" by Olof Palme, former Swedish Social Democratic prime minister.

Mr Palme, accompanied by delegation leader Bruno Kreisky, the socialist chancellor of Austria, and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, met for a long luncheon with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Darius Foruhar, minister of state.

"The meeting allowed us to learn the Iranian positions," Mr Palme added. Further details on the meeting were not immediately available.

Mr Palme said the delegation may meet with the entire Revolutionary Council before leaving later tonight. He added that the delegation will meet Ayatollah Beheshti, president the Iranian Supreme Court.

The latter meeting appears to be important because of Beheshti's post as head of the Islamic Republican Party, (?the) extremist faction that will control a majority in the Iranian Parliament when it convenes May 31. This body has been assigned by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to decide the fate of the 53 American hostages, held since last November.

Proposal Reported to End Crisis

NC252246 Paris AFP in English 2244 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--The visiting Socialist International delegation has reportedly proposed to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr a "neutrality statute" to allow Iran to end the current crisis.

Not yet described in any detail, the measure would guarantee defense of Iran's "neither East nor West" revolutionary option as asserted at the conclusion of the Islamic conference in Islamabad, reliable sources said.

Stating that the holding of the American hostages in Iran since last Nov. 4 is only one of many consequences of the crisis, the socialists proposed an inquiry into all facets of the problem with the aim of returning Iran to itsplace in the international community.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, a member of the delegation, has stated that he and former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez "have not come as mediators" in the hostage impasse.

Advocates of the plan believe that once the principle of the "neutrality statute" is agreed to, after the solving of the crisis, Iran would avoid the risk of "passing to the East" by institutionalizing its "anti-imperialist options" involving the East as well as the West.

The socialist delegation met for two and a half hours with Mr Bani-Sadr yesterday afternoon. Mr Kreisky said after the meeting he might meet today with Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Iranian Supreme Court and leader of the extremist faction in Iran governmental mix.

Report on Kurdish Message

LD262152 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Here is a dispatch from Moscow: The Socialist International delegation, composed of Austrian Chancellor Kreisky and two socialist opposition leaders, Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and Olof Palme of Sweden, have had an intense round of talks and meetings in Tehran. Kurdish sources say that the head of the Kurdish Democratic Party, Qasemlu, has sent a message to the socialist delegation asking for their intercession to end the implacable war that the Iranian Army is waging against the Kurdish guerrillas. The message says, among other things: We trust that the destiny of 6 million people is no less important to you than that of 53 hostages. But it is not even known if the message has been received.

Qotbzadeh on Talks

NC262150 Paris AFP in English 2140 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--Mr Qotbzadeh said Iranian authorities gave the delegation "complete explanations of efforts that we have taken to resolve the hostage problem, which have been dashed by the U.S."

Iran wants a "peaceful and honorable solution" to the hostage issue, he continued, but "all mediation will fail as long as the United States does not accept to analyse the causes of the crisis."

The visiting delegation reportedly advocated a "neutrality status" as a means of allowing Iran to end the current hostage crisis. Few details of the proposal were publicly released.

Mr Qotbzadeh said that he supports neutrality but "a neutrality actively refusing the East as the West."

The socialist team was told of Iranian "efforts to create in the region a haven of independence vis-a-vis the two superpowers, hoping that the Socialist International understands Iran better than Europe, which has chosen to follow the United States' line," Mr Qotbzadeh said.

Meeting With Council, Cabinet

LD262226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, a joint session of the Revolution Council and the Cabinet was held under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the Prime Ministry building this evening. At the end of the session, Dr Hasan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, told correspondents: At this meeting, the governor general of Kordestan, together with the assistant in political and social affairs for the study of the situation of Kordestan and its requirements, discussed the powers given to the governor general of Kordestan and the program currently under preparation for all organizations to cooperate with the governor general so that the issues of this province are solved as soon as possible.

Dr Habibi added: After the Cabinet held a meeting, the Revolution Council met a delegation composed of representatives from Austria, Sweden and Spain. At this meeting, Mr Kreisky said: We are happy to have met with a great many persons and Mr Bani-Sadr. We have information about the country and Iranian Revolution at our disposal, and we are happy that we found the issues better than (?we imagined) at the start of our visit to Iran. Our information has been increased regarding the progress of the Iranian Revolution. Kreisky added: We had a meeting with Mr Beheshti and we expressed our views to him too. At this meeting, Kreisky introduced his companions to the Revolution Council members and expressed appreciation for the welcome accorded them.

At this meeting, Dr Habibi pointed out: The delegation which has come to Iran said that they have now gained a full knowledge of the Iranian historic revolution. They said: This matter is important to us, and we have pointed this out to Mr Beheshti too. Mr Kreisky added: Although I am not a religious expert, I can say that the work that you have accomplished and the revolution that has taken place in Iran has aroused an interest in Islam outside the Islamic world.

Many of the world's intellectuals study and think about this revolution and their interest in Islam has increased. Hence, I can say that your Islamic Revolution has had extensive influence outside the Islamic world. He also said: We hope that this will be a new start in our political relations throughout the world. Another point that ought to be mentioned is that we carefully observe the progress of this revolution. Although we have no military means at our disposal, we can promise that we will confront every measure that takes place against your revolution with the manpower that we have.

Dr Habibi noted that at this session, Dr Bani-Sadr said in reply: We are interested in Europe being independent and all the world's countries ending the domination of the superpowers. A country cannot resist these superpowers on its own, but all of us together can fight the superpowers. For this reason, the existence of an independent Europe is important, as it can cooperate with countries like ours. If you represent such an independent Europe, we will regard your presence as a favorable opportunity, as we prefer to cooperate with an independent Europe and accept its cooperation. And you too insist that you represent a course which wishes to fight the superpowers.

At this session, Dr Bani-Sadr also gave a brief description of what has been accomplished in the past in the line of economic and social construction and added: These tasks, such as the nationalization of the banks, industries, insurance, general warehouses, a change in the structure of the budget, a reduction in oil exports and increasing the pay of workers and employees, are among the efforts made to change the methods of the distribution of income, all of which are indicative of our full interest in giving a new direction; and are expressive of our Islamic Revolution and indicative of our attention to the lives of the deprived people. Although for centuries, and especially in the last 55 years, there were ruling regimes in Iran which required that their [words indistinct] nevertheless, our attention to the Islamic Revolution and the moral force that it possesses means that this revolution, unlike any other revolution that has taken place, is nonviolent. This is a characteristic of the Islamic Revolution.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: With regard to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy, since the U.S. Government has continued its interference following the revolution, and evidence obtained from the den of espionage shows that this interference has continued, the seizure of the U.S. Embassy ought to be regarded as an expression of the people's will to end this interference. The continuation of the existing situation is a result of American policy. The Iranian people cannot remain silent against the infliction of harm on their revolution.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: On behalf of the Revolution Council, I can assure you that if your country and the 66 movements which you named are strong, the world will gain a new shape and the American and Russian conspiracies will be prevented. The chances of our success will increase. As the Iranian Revolution has shown, firmness and resolution can greatly increase the chances of success against these powers. We are interested in formulating our international policy on the basis of this experience.

At the end of the session, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke about Iran's participation in the Moscow Olympic games. He told correspondents: Conditions for Iran's participation in the Moscow Olympics have not yet been provided. What was decided upon were two conditions, one of which has been obtained. The second is under study and I hope that our sportsmen will participate in the Olympics. This matter will be made clear by tomorrow. With regard to the time for registration of names, Qotbzadeh said that this time has been extended. We have 2 more days. At present, in my view, there is a 50-50 chance that Iran will take part.

Delegation Departure

NC262125 Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--The three-man Socialist International delegation left here tonight at midnight local time (1930 GMT) after a hectic 24-hour visit for talks with Iranian leaders of the hostage crisis and other issues.

The delegation consisted of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez.

Before leaving on his private plane, delegation chief Mr Kreisky said the three were not mediators between the U.S. and Iran on the issue of the about 50 American hostages, held here since November 4.

But the issue was apparently raised at a number of talks between the delegation and Iranian Government and opposition leaders. Few details of the talks were immediately reported, but Mr Palme qualified today's talks with Iranian authorities as "very positive".

Meanwhile, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said at the delegation's departure that "it was very satisfactory to have this meeting because it permitted (us) to discuss many questions."

Mr Kreisky said that "solutions could be found for all problems if there is unanimity at the heart of the Revolutionary Council," while Mr Palme said that "things are making their way little by little towards a solution."

But both said that the delegation had encountered several political tendencies in their talks with Iranian authorities.

"The existence of nuances and differences of views among persons were relatively open," Mr Kreisky said.

LEADERS ADDRESS NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Khomeyni Speech

LD251336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 25 May 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 25 May at his temporary residence in Hoseynieh Jamaran, to members of the National Consultative Assembly--recorded]

[Excerpts] I hope you gentlemen will forget the personal aspects of issues confronting you and disregard your own likes and dislikes for other representatives and think, consult and discuss solely on the policies for which you have been elected. Consultation carried out in an Islamic atmosphere and according to Islamic ethics will not result in a feud, will not result in shameful conduct of the sort we sitnessed in former assemblies. In the same manner as all the changes which have taken place in this nation, you who are representatives of the people and are the essence [word indistinct] of the nation, should follow the spirit in which you were elected by the nation. The nation is an Islamic nation and demands Islamic priniples. You have not been elected to go there and settle your own accounts with each other. If this ever happens it would be a diversion and you would have usurped that place. You should, and God willing it will be so, be teachers of ethics for all the country, because your views will be carried all over the country.

When you are in the Majles, not only should you put forward issues which are necessary to the people and [words indistinct] but you should enter into discussions according to Islamic ethics and use this as an instrument to educate the people. It should be that a few years after the formation of the Majles one should be able to detect the effects of your discussions in the people's conduct.

If, God forbid, there is such a diversion in the Majles it will reflect on everybody. The diversion may escalate and the responsibility would be great. [Words indistinct] you should not start out with the assumption that your vocation is fighting. No, you should discuss, not fight. Even the discussion should be conducted in a mild Islamic manner. You should discuss you views and give your reasons. But you should not fight. You are serving Islam and you want to serve Islam. You should not start by dividing yourselves into factions --one faction this side and one on the other side, repeating what they used to do in former Majles sessions, the same arguments which ended in fights between themselves and the nation. I do not know whether these arguments and the abusive language are used in other countries or whether those people imitated them or whether we initiated this kind of conduct. I do not know. But whichever the case, it is wrong and shameful conduct which (?should not be repeated).

The point I want to make is that our country at present is at the beginning of its path. Thank God, up to now, it has succeeded in establishing all the affairs that the government needs. But nevertheless, this is the beginning. Those who attacked our country both from inside and from outside, now are using different pens, papers and broadcasters, and those who create confusion in this country are using the superpowers. If we want to make Islam and our country victorious, we should not sabotage the affairs of the country. We should join together. Guidance is different from sabotage. We should guide. The center of all law and power is the Majles. It guides all and it should do so. But the basis should not be that the Majles weakens the government that the government should weaken the Majles. Weakening either side is weakening the (?nation). If the Council of Ministers or the president weakens the Majles, it means weakening themselves; and if the Majles tries to weaken the government, the president and the executive system, they will weaken themselves. It is not in our interests to do this because this issue, today, will have greater repercussions. When our country is not aware of such issues, it might be in the wrong but this wrong will not threaten our country with destruction and defeat. But today, because of the situation in our country and because elements serving foreigners, and the foreigners themselves, cannot accept that affairs which they could not deal with in years past have been done within a year in our country, they cannot believe this. They did not think or expect that the Islamic Republic could be established here. They said that the system should be a national republic rather than an Islamic Republic. The only benefit we obtained from these nationalists was sabotage. If even one of them was [words indistinct] we did not benefit from these people. We should advance according to Islam, according to Islamic programs.

You, the representatives of the people, should not create obstacles for the government; you should guide them. Wherever a wrong step is taken you should guide them. The government too--whatever it might be or whoever it is: The prime minister, whoever he is and the government, whoever is in it--should not create obstacles for the Majles. The government is the executive power and should act according to the law--the law that the nation voted for. It did not vote for it to be ignored now and for the government to do as it pleases. The law should be available to everybody and all the limitations are set by the law. The Constitution has delineated the limits of the Majles and the authority of the president and the government and none are allowed to exceed those limits. If they do then they should be guided.

Those intellectuals, those who from the very beginning when the idea of an Islamic Republic was entering this country opposed it, and those who under the name of serving the masses do not intend to allow the Islamic Republic to be realized, you should not fear them. You should not fear anybody, not the leftists nor the rightists.

Those who claim to be communists are more dictatorial and authoritarian than others; they have enslaved their nations. There is no freedom in those countries, just as there is no freedom in the Western bloc. They only talk about freedom. If there is freedom, why are the poor blacks under such pressure, what have they done wrong? There is no reality in those plans and designs and there is no place in the world where these plans are enacted. All these assemblies formed in the world by powerful nations and [words indistinct]--they are all games to deceive us. These are all political games to deceive and devour us. You should not be deceived by them and should not be influenced either by the West or the East. You should act according to Islam.

Bani-Sadr Speech

LD252150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1808 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, today met with representatives of the National Islamic Consultative Assembly. In a speech during the meeting Mr Bani-Sadr said: I hope that we will be able, in an (?atmosphere) of Islamic understanding, to remove the country's problems one by one expeditiously, all of us together and in a sincere and harmonious Islamic atmosphere. [begin Bani-Sadr recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Passage indistinct] nothing is a greater source of happiness to me as chairman of the Revolution Council than (?to see) that in a short period of time the institutions laid down in the Constitution are (?being brought about). In the contemporary era our country is the only one to have been able to (?bring about) the institutions that the nation has approved in the Constitution one after another. [passage indistinct] In the field of domestic policy [words indistinct] we have operated on the basis that [words indistinct].

The political effect of the policy adopted--which, as I have said, has been more or less pursued--has been that if [word indistinct] various [word indistinct] within and outside the realm of Islamic thinking, they do not adopt violent methods and if they want to test the strength and validity of their way of thinking in a debate, this will be respected. (?If it comes to conflict), then the governing principle will be decisiveness. How successful we have been in this is something to be evaluated. However, our policy has been this, more or less. There have also been instances of negating this policy. This deviation has taken place sometimes voluntarily, sometimes involuntarily; sometimes by ourselves and sometimes by various groups. But we are face-to-face today and are able to discuss things and this proves that this policy can provide us with conspicuous successes in the future as well.

With regard to the country's regional problems, we also [word indistinct] followed the same principle. Sometimes with weakness, sometimes with strength and sometimes with a method not quite in keeping with these we face tried to follow this policy, as exemplified by the fact that we have always followed this policy with regard to Kordestan. We have stated--and we have stook by our statement--that for a revolutionary government it is neither acceptable nor tolerable for acceptance of the sovereignty of armed groups in a region instead of its own.

At the same time, we have accepted that if they desist from their war against the legitimate Islamic revolutionary government, the freedoms recognized for everyone in the Constitution will be applied to them as well and will be implemented accordingly. Since we decided to act on the basis of the principle of giving authority and responsibility to officials simultaneously, then, necessarily, we have accepted granting whatever authority needed in the provinces. And this authority will be granted to everyone.

In the economic field, since an important part of the inequalities during the previous regime were the result of the rule by a corrupt regime which had deprived the oppressed of their rights by force, granting them to minority groups, we have tried, as far as it has been within our resources, to return to economic justice, and in (?trying to meet the needs) to bring about the means of understanding through lessening discrimination and promoting the equality of opportunity. You have seen how successful we have been in this in various cities as you are the people's representatives and you can make an evaluation. However, our work has been based on this despite all the problems facing us. And (?we believe) this policy should be continued in the future until we have achieved a stage where resources are made available to all and everyone will be able to enjoy the resources equally, as laid down in the Constitution. The hopes of the vast masses of our people are pinned on the degree of our success in implementing this aspect of the Constitution.

In the administrative field, after some ups and down we implemented a program of purges, which the [government] agencies carried out, some more than others. But the problem of our administrative apparatus was not solved and we cannot tell you that we have succeeded in preparing an administrative apparatus that must implement your legislations in the economic, political, social and cultural fields. Perhaps the esteemed Majles will be facing even greater problems in this regard in the period of its activity. What we have done has been to attach more importance to individuals [in the context of purges] than to reorganization so as to bring about a change in relationships and so that the organization is brought into service to implement plans based on new relationships. We hope that this reorganization will coincide with a change in the attitude of thought and action of the staff and that we will be able to create a hard-working administrative organization in the service of the objectives of the revolution. It was based on this experience that, with regard to the army, after many purges which were carried out and which are continuing, we decided to reorganize the army, to economize on excessive expenditure, to maximize the army's effectiveness and to eliminate internal discrimination so that the army would become both reliable as far as society is concerned and able to enjoy a daily increasing readiness to defend the country's borders.

The job of reorganization, considering the problems the country has been facing, has only just started. We hope that this reorganization will be successful.

As for the field of education [and culture], as far as I can remember, the imam stressed right from the start the need for fundamental cultural changes and we ourselves faced the problem at every step. It seemed that until these fundamental changes were brought about, we would be wasting our time and that we would not be getting any useful results from our efforts as we had expected. What have we done in this connection? The people themselves have done a great deal in this regard. But we cannot offer you a very successful record in this for we have been bedeviled by [word indistinct] problems and by difficulties which were threatening our revolution at every moment, every day. As a result, what was important but not tangible has been postponed for a better opportunity. So, without choice, we are to blame for the defects of this aspect of our work.

What has to be done and what has to be accomplished will be the responsibility of the new institutions of the revolution which have been brought about on the basis of the Constitution.

After a period of turmoil in various sectors--as I stated at the beginning--I think we have been able today to (?achieve) and more or less convince everyone that despite the fact that all in our society have been under severe pressure for 60 years and that there was a natural tendency in our younger generation to resort to violent means and vengeful expectations [as heard], the spirituality of our Islamic Revolution has resulted in the desire for violence to be expressed at a minimum level and in logical solutions--although not always applied--and to constiute an important part of our solutions. If we regard this as one of the blessings of Islam--which it rightly is--then we have been able, thanks to the blessings of the Islamic nature of the revolution, to achieve something that other revolutions have failed to achieve. We hope that in an atmosphere of Islamic understanding we will be able, both expeditiously and in an atmosphere or Islamic sincereity and harmony, to remove the country's problems one after another. Perhaps this very policy was one of the reasons for our success in various parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that the problems we have had and still have today in Mazandaran and in other parts of the country--and which we are facing in Kordestan today--will be removed and tnat our country, while bringing about cohesion and (?thwarting) any foreign plot, will be able to grow everywhere under the Constitution and Islam, and that we will have a society full of understanding, friendship, fraternity and Islamic brotherhood.

With all this Islamic spirituality and compassion, our policy has also been based on another Islamic method, namely decisiveness in the face of those who do not want to accept this fraternity and understanding, and I believe that all the esteemed representatives also believe that decisiveness ought to be the policy in the future. None of us will accept foreign powers, be they big or small, to allow themselves to incite groups to armed or unarmed plots in our country and to jeopardize the existence of the revolution in our country. Needless to say, we are forced, in the face of these groups, to act with the utmost decisiveness, having frequently, both in the statements by the imam, our revolution's leader, and in statements by the country's officials, called upon them to desist from their methods and to return to the embrace of their home country and of Islam and, instead of adopting destructive methods, to take part in the construction of an Islamic Iran.

Obviously, in every aspect of the points mentioned with regard to domestic policy, the Revolution Council has legislated and implemented many laws. In saying that these have been implemented I must also confess that since our executive organizations have not had the necessary preparedness--as I have already explained--our success has not been as great in implementing the laws as it has been in legislating. Outside the realm of law there have been certain officials who have adopted certain decisions and implemented them. Although we have said and done as much as we have been able to in this regard [words indistinct].

Now, concerning foreign policy. In the field of foreign policy we have followed the same slogan of the people during the revolution, namely "Neither East nor West, but Islamic Republic." From the beginning we knew, and we still know, that independence is a jewel for whose possession we should have to pay a heavy price. Despite all the difficulties the country has been facing, we have tried so far as possible to regard it as our duty to pay this heavy price. At every juncture we have decisively confronted every action by the superpowers which in our view was contrary to our independence.

We have followed and will continue to follow the policy that our revolution is not a commodity which can be exported as a commodity, nor is it something which can be imprisoned and kept within our borders. Our revolution is a collection of values. Our revolution is an ideology and it is natural that as an ideology it should have a universal application. Even if we do not wish it so, our revolution will transcend our boundaires as an ideology, as a set of principles, as values and as methods. We also wish it to be so. Not only have we wanted and still want Islam to become victorious within our borders, but we also want Islam to become victorious in the world.

From our point of view, the victory of Islam in Iran is part of the victory of Islam in the world. The Revolution Council has, more or less, acted according to this principle.

It is possible to ask: What material assistance have we rendered to the Islamic liberation movements in the world?

So far as our domestic difficulties and our various problems have allowed us, we have rendered spiritual assistance and made political efforts in order to help these revolutions. In some cases, so far as our resources have enbaled us, we have rendered material assistance--for instance to the Afghan refugees who have found refuge in our country. However, we confess that our assistance has been meager and that in order to have an international role we should render serious assistance toward the development and the triumph of those revolutions which are based on the overthrow of the domination of superpowers.

In connection with the U.S. superpower which, since the 1953 coup d'etat was, in fact, the unchallenged ruler of our country, the Revolution Council regarded the onslaught by the Muslim students on the center of U.S. espionage and government in Iran as a turning-point and regarded it as a necessity to cut off relations with a superpower which, despite the revolution, had not ceased interfering in our domestic affairs. Subsequently, we preferred to abrogate any treaty or (?connection), although in some cases they incurred material losses in our country because, in essence, they were creating dependence. Therefore, we abrogated two basic treaties: one with the U.S. superpower, and the other with the Russian superpower. Following that, we abrogated all the political, economic and cultural ties which seemed to us to be contrary to the independence of our society.

Even in the case of the sale of gas to the Government of Soviet Russia, we followed the principle that underpayment for the price of gas by a superpower to a government like ours implies the acceptance of a situation which has wrong implications, which is insulting and which creates bondage. Therefore, it was our preference that if they wanted to buy gas from us, they should buy it at the usual international price. However, due to the attempts which our youth have exerted in the past few months and are still exerting in the deserts of Iran [to pipe gas to various towns and villages], we will probably need a greater quantity of gas, even more than the amount we sell to the (?Russian) Government.

In our relations with our neighbors we have also followed the same principle. For instance, the Iraqi Government, which in our view is a usurping government, wanted us from the first months to grant it legitimacy while it was sending over groups of saboteurs and those who were causing explosions, and while it was sending weapons to various parts of the country wanted us to accept it as the representative of the Iraqi nation. We preferred to accept the blows and the explosions but not to agree to something which was not in keeping with the essential basis of our revolution.

Perhaps this method has not been in keeping with political expediency, but it has been in keeping with the principles of our ideology. Even now they are continuing their destructive methods so that they might persuade us to follow something which is not in keeping with our revolution. But we are steadfast and will stand up to such methods so that our revolution will not lose its international approval.

In the case of Afghanistan, we have again exactly followed the same principle, except that in the case of that neighbor [Iraq] we were faced with one superpower, and in the case of this neighbor we have been faced with another superpower. We were told [by Karmal and the Soviet Union] that we were mistaken and that in Afghanistan the true people of that country were not against the government and that those who are against that government are the same kind of people who are against the Government of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and who are incited and supported by the U.S. superpower. We told the Soviet Government that its assertion that those who were aginst the ruling regime were the agents of America meant that the Afghan nation was a minor and the Soviet Union was the guardian and that it had come to protect these minors against an oppressor. [as heard] But is there any oppression greater than that in which you do not regard an entire nation as being worthy of deciding its own destiny? Therefore, in our view, even if there are certain groups who have turned to your rival superpower [America] in order to fight against your [the Soviet Union's] tyrannical rule--and even if there are such groups they are in a minority and they do not comprise the entire Afghan nation--nevertheless this is the direct consequence of your action and behavior.

Therefore, in this connection we defend the right of a nation that wishes to hold its destiny in its own hands and we apply to them the same rights that we assume for ourselves.

Concerning the Islamic community and Islamic nations, we have again followed the principle that to us governments are different from nations. Provided these governments are Islamic governments, we shall deal with these governments as brothers; but it is natural that we do not regard some governments, such as the regime of As-Sadat, as the representative of the brotherly nation of Egypt. Therefore, we follow the policy and principle in the Islamic world that the people of those countries should be given the opportunity to bring to power those governments which are in keeping with their ideology, with their aspirations and with their independence.

Finally, in the case of other non-Islamic but oppressed nations, of supporting the oppressed against the oppressor. These were the main policies which we have followed, but to what extent we have been successful is not easy to evaluate, as I also said at the beginning. However, the truth is that in all fields we have not achieved great success. In some cases, we have had very little success and in all cases there have been many mistakes.

One great mistake was that from the beginning we did not define all our policies for ourselves, so that right from the start we could act according to these. A certain degree of experimentation caused us to take one step forward and several steps backward. However, due to the blessing of the leadership of the imam we have falteringly progressed this far, giving the reins into the hands of the elected representatives of the people.

There is not doubt that during its existence the Revolution Council has committed certain great and small mistakes. Actions carried out by men necessitate the existence of some mistakes.

At times, we stood firm on certain decisions that we should not have adopted and, at other times, we did not show firmness on certain decisions that we should have given up. At times, we acted with severity in connection with certain issues when perhaps so much severity was not necessary, and, at times, we should not have acted so severely and perhaps we showed too much severity.

At the moment, we are not in a position to come out and say that whatever we have done has been right and that there have not been any mistakes in our actions and that you and the nation should put the seal of approval on all our actions, or that there have been no clashes among us. However, the guiding principle among us has been, by God's grace, an attempt to reach understanding.

Finally, we have had the good fortune and perhaps--no, not perhaps, definitely--this has also been due to the Islamic nature of our revolution, that, contrary to all other revolutions, we have changed differences into understanding. Our Council was not the kind that would become subject to many bloody purges.

In once asked someone: This government in Afghanistan which you ask us to have discussions with, what kind of government is this? He said: This government is not guilty. Amin, who was in power before this last one and who was killed, purged 3,000 of the cadres of the party, meaning that he executed them. This was in our neighborhood.

However, due to God's grace and thanks to Him, after the 2 days that we were in the presence of the imam and when we left his presence, we became united. There was no bloody slaughter carried out by us, thanks to God. We hope that the convening of this Majles will be a brilliant victory for the Islamic method, the method of understanding, in the world today.

One of the esteemed representatives has asked: Why do we not claim compensation from America for the harm it caused Iran since 19 August 1953, for the heavy losses it caused Iran? I ought to inform you that the reason I did not mention this was that if we want to mention it, we will have to show you every document on which we have worked. Perhaps the ministers and the Council members would report to you what each one of them has done in this connection. We have not been idle in this respect. We know that they had the country at their disposal. They destroyed any document and evidence of their corruption, treacheries and destruction. The compilation of documents started late, and the Revolution Council, with the approval of a law, has assigned the Central Bank to investigate and pursue the process of making a claim. As you have been informed, the bank governor last week submitted to them [presumably to the United States] five volumes of documents regarding the former regime's financial corruptions. This will continue. Thus you should not imagine that we will not say anything or do anything in these fields. We shall naturally make a claim for the damages sustained as far as we can.

It has been asked why the percentage of the Revolution Council's legislation that has been implemented has been samll; it has, in some cases, been 20 percent or 30 percent implemented.

You ask: Why did you not implement an administrative purge with a crash program so that the legislative pieces could be implemented in full? I do not think you yourselves are too remote from the facts of the country to know the number of problems we are facing. This is not exclusive to our revolution; there are few revolutions which have been able in the first months, or the first year, to completely change a situation.

I said at the outset that, perhaps belatedly, a true purge must await the reorganization of the executive organizations so that, having achieved this reorganization, the possibility of not implementing the laws will be eliminated. A legislative decision has also been adopted in this regard and the official in charge of this matter has been instructed to act in this field. Certain plans for the reorganization of ministries have also been prepared which the new government will submit to the Majles as one of its first proposals to you, the esteemed representatives.

Well, you have said that we also have certain weaknesses with regard to foreign policy which have been incompatible with the policy adopted. This is natural. We are not infallible to the extent that our actions will be perfectly in line with the central policy. We also make mistakes within the framework of man's frailty. But I should reiterate that because the general policy was one which was created during the revolution and because of the active public participation we did not commit any conspicuous deviation from the policy. We accept that there have been mistakes; there have been shortcomings here and there. We hope that attention to these shortcomings in the work of the esteemed representatives will result in your decisions, esteemed representatives, becoming immune to the mistakes in our decisions as far as possible. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER TO BE APPOINTED AT MAJLES MEETING

LD241713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] In a brief interview given to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, President Bani-Sadr said: The appointment of prime minister is subject to the meeting of the Majles.

Commenting on the appointment of Habibi as prime minister, reported by ETTELA'AT today, the president said: The person I have in mind will be named when the Majles meets.

On the other hand, the spokesman for the Revolution Council, Dr Habibi, denied the report carried by ETTELA'AT.

ARMED FORCES STAFF REVEALS COUP PLOT

WA231557 London REUTER in English 1551 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 23, REUTER--The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces said today that supporters of the deposed shah had plotted to stage a coup tomorrow and had called on army units to march on Tehran.

The armed forces statement said a circular in the name of Tehran's former martial law administrator, General Gholam Ali Oveissi, had called on the army to capture the radio station and arrest members of the ruling clergy.

The statement said the circular had been sent to barracks in the west of the country where the army is fighting Kurdish rebels.

It was the latest in a series of coup warnings to be issued by officials, political groups and the press since last month's abortive U.S. mission to rescue the American hostages held in Iran.

The circular said an organisation calling itself the Iranian Freedom Army "orders units stationed in western parts of the country to cooperate with militants fighting the present regime and March on Tehran on May 24."

The circular described the Iranian Government as a Soviet stooge and referred to the lack of official reaction to this week's alleged violation of Iranian air space by Soviet helicopters based in Afghanistan.

The Joint Staff said of the circular: "The agents of imperialism ...have not come to their senses yet. The nation's enemy does not realise that Oveissi is hated more by the army than the rest of the people because those like him have been traitors to the nation and the country."

General Oveissi was the first Tehran martial law administrator when 12 cities were put under martial law in September 1978.

He ordered troops to fire on unarmed demonstrators in Tehran's Jaleh Square on his first day in office, a move which galvanised opposition against the shah.

INTERIOR MINISTRY SAYS ENEMIES PLANNING CHAOS, CLASHES

LD260346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry has issued the following statement in connection with the opening of the National Islamic Consultative Assembly:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With the approach of the opening of the first Majles of the Islamic republic, enemies and evil wishers of the revolution have joined hands to organize irregular and illegal demonstrations by encouraging and provoking people and are planning to cause chaos and carelessness by employing popular pretexts, such as price increases in Tehran and revolts in towns, or they might try to encourage clashes between various political groups and the people of different strata.

The Interior Ministry expects the noble nation of Iran not to take part in such demonstrations at all, through their own alertness, and to cooperate in foiling these plots by assisting the security agents and our guard brothers and to stop any event that might lead to tension and clashes, while identifying the organizers of such conspiracies and making them known to security officials.